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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

...pointments for Western Pennsylvania.

...e Republican State Central Committee ...made arrangements for holding mass ...ings at the following times and places in ...ern Pennsylvania:

...Waynesburg, September 7th; Hon. R. B. ...ahan, Hon. Harry White and Hon. T. J. ...am.

...Somerset, September 10th; Hon. John ..., Col. Clark E. Carr.

...Erie, September 10th; Hon. E. A. Storrs, ...F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

...Warren, September 11th; Hon. E. A. ...s.

...Connellsville, September 11th; Col. ...c E. Carr.

...New Brighton, September 11th; Hon. ...uel Todd.

...McKeesport, September 12th; Col. Clark ...arr.

...Mansfield, September 13th; Hon. G. W. ...eld, Gen. Charles Albright.

...ptember 13th and 14th; Hon. Lemuel ...d, at two points in Washington county, ...e fixed by the County Committee.

...Altoona, September 14th; Col. Clark E. ...

...Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. ... Hon. A. W. Henszey.

...Altoona, September 16th, George Seig... and Gen. Mank (in German).

...Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; ...lers' and Sailors' Convention. September ...18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. ...k (in German).

...t Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry ...son, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

...Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and ...Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five ...es to be indicated by County Committee.

...t Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry ...son, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

...t Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R ...rley, Gen. J. T. Owen.

...t Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A ...an, Hon. John Allison.

...t New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F ...es, Hon. James Pollock.

...t Canonsburg, September 20th (at one ...ck P. M.); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Jas. ...ock.

...t Washington, September 20th (evening); ... E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.

...t Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry ...son, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

...t Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, ... A. E. Burnside.

...t Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. ...es.

...t Indiana, September 23th; Gen. E. F. ...es.

...t Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. ...field, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

...t Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. ...r, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

...e Greeley Break Down

...E LIBERAL MOVEMENT A FARCE IN VERMONT.

...E BOTTOM FALLEN OUT.

[Herald dispatches on the night of the election.]

...HITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 3, 1872.

...he battle is over. The fight is up. The ballot is ...istened, and his name is Ulysses S. Grant, if the ...e in this State to-day is to be taken as a criterion ...he feelings of the people. It has been a Water-...defeat for the opposition. The gain for the ad...istration is thus far more than thirty per cent ...n the vote last year, and the majority for the ...ublican candidate for Governor will be over ...enty-five thousand. The struggle has ...n a severe one, and the victory ...therefore the more complete and significant. ...e Liberals and Democrats brought out their ...strength, but the administration forces were also ...ngly entrenched and won well-contested be... lodged. The Democratic papers were early pre...ed for the result. They had no Democratic can...ate for Governor early in the day telegraphed as ...ows to the editor of the Democratic organ in ...nspetior: "Bring out your big hoosters and turn ...m bottom up; they've gone back on us." Signed, ...ther. The Senate is unanimously Republican, ...ssibly with one exception. The Democrats have ...ried Swanton for Representative. This is all so ...as heard from.

...hat Greeley tidal wave seems to have been corked ...so far as Vermont is concerned.

The Greeley Coalition a Dead Failure.

...HITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 3, 11 P. M. ...The Democrats have gained considerably in a ...mber of towns, especially in Rutland and Mont...lier, but not sufficient to affect the heavy Repub...an majority heretofore reported. The coalition ...mas to have been a complete failure; and wherever ...gain may have been made between the administ...ration party and the opposition, by which the Repub...an votes for Democratic and Liberal candidates for ...e Legislature were to be exchanged for the votes ...the c a ition ts for Governor does not appear to ...ve been kept on the part of the Democracy. It is ...certain that about as many disaffected Demo... joined the Republicans as Liberal Republicans ...ded them with the Democracy. In short, not ...ir Democrats have been elected to the Legisla... re thus far, and one Liberal. In about seventy ...wns heard from at the hour of writing this dis...tch, the vote shows a Republican majority of 8,818, ...ainst 14,189 in 1870. One thing is remarkable, ...all the voting places the best of humor prevailed, ...d many a joke was passed between the contest... ...s. Not a fight occurred, and not a case of ...ses your correspondent visited, and not a ...unken man was to be seen. Washington, the Vil... once of the Liberal candidate for Governor, stood ...him, and paid him the compliment of a hand... me increase on the vote of 1870.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic committee of Huntingdon county ...ve indorsed what is called the "independent ...ket," viz: Assembly, David R. Shearer, Rep.; ...rothonotory, Jas. M. Mitchell, Dem.; Register and ...ecorder, Benj. F. Douglass, Rep.; Commissioner, ...ckson Lamberson, Rep.

The Prohibitionists of Lancaster county have nomi...ated a complete county and district ticket, includ...g candidates for Congress and Constitutional Con...ention. The convention which placed the ticket in ...e field was presided over by James Black, a Demo...atic Temperance candidate for President of the ...nited States.

Jacob D. Boas has received the Republican nomi...ation for Mayor of Harrisburg.

A Chester county correspondent writes: In this ...unty of Chester, General Hartranft will receive a ...rger majority than was ever given to a Republican ...ndidate for Governor, since the organization of ...he party. He is personally well known here, having ...een born and raised in the adjoining county of ...ontgomery, where he still resides, and he has many ...arm personal friends here who have known him ...rom boyhood, and who have unbounded faith in his ...onesty and integrity. The Democratic party is ...ot, unanimously favorable to his nomination with... out the intervention of any ring, and no ring could ...ave been sufficiently powerful to have taken the ...lelegates from this county away from him; an I they ...mean to give him a substantial indorsement on the ...second Tuesday of October.

The Democracy of Northumberland county met in ...convention at Sunbury on the 2d inst., and nominat...d the following ticket: Constitutional Convention ...Simon P. Wolverton. Congress—Hon. William L. ...Dewart. Assembly—Dr. E. Deveney. A committee ...of nine from the convention of Liberal Republi...ans, which was then in session, was also joined in the ...similar committee appointed by the chairman of the ...Democratic convention, and expressed a willingness ...to support the State and county tickets as nominated ...by the Democrats.

The Delaware county *American* says: "We speak for this district, and especially for Delaware county, when we assure our friends that the strength of our party is increasing every day, while the opposing forces are constantly growing weaker. Republicans who support Greeley are not enough to make the campaign interesting, and as for Democratic party, it is utterly demoralized. The majority of the Republicans at the coming election must be overwhelming if far greater than ever before. Delaware county will certainly lead off with not much less than 3,500. We usually give from 1,200 to 1,600 majority.

Mr. MacMiller, Democratic ex-Representative from Montgomery county, is out strongly for Hartranft. All of the General's neighbors speak well of him, and promise to overcome the Democratic majority in that county.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Lawrence county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Wm. McClelland; Senate, Wm. Stewart, of Mercer; Assembly, Rev. John Alford; Prothonotary, S. K. McGinnis. For Associate Judge, Delegate to Constitutional Convention, Commissioner and Auditor, Republican nominees were selected.

The Democrats have nominated the Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, and Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., of Butler county, for the Constitutional Convention: W. B. Dunlap, Esq., of Beaver county, for the Senate, and James Donaldson, Joseph B. Welsh, Washington county, W. S. Morton, Beaver county, and Henry Buhl, Butler county, for the Assembly. The remainder of the ticket in this Senatorial and Representative district.

Burglars Hung by a Mob.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 5.—On Monday night a number of houses in Athens, Ala., were entered and robbed of watches and jewelry. On Wednesday night the same thing occurred at Florence, Ala. The burglars were pursued and captured after thirty-five miles had been ridden, some of the property stolen at both places recovered. The two burglars, and a man named Clark, found with them and suspected of arson, were taken to Florence and hanged this morning on the public square.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Greece, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Nineteen lives were lost by the burning of the steamer *America* in Japanese waters.

A fire in Louisville, Ky., yesterday inflicted damage to the amount $5,000.

The Grand Lodge of the German order of Harugari met in Cincinnati yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing two years.

Straight-Outs.

O'Conor their Candidate.

THE CONVENTION DECIDES TO MAKE NO OTHER NOMINATION.

Adams Accepts if O'Conor Stands.

LOUISIANA DELEGATES WITHDRAW.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—The convention was not called to order until half-past ten.

The Committee on Resolutions, during the delay, were holding a consultation in the east end of the court room. It was understood at the hour of meeting that no official proceedings in the convention would be had until O'Conor could be definitely and finally heard from. The current talk is that Adams will be nominated for President if O'Conor continues to peremptorily decline. In that case various persons are named in connection with the candidacy for Vice President.

Louisiana Delegates Withdraw.

Mr. Kelley, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to read a communication from his delegation. It was as follows: As the representatives of the Democrats of the State of Louisiana, a solemn duty is imposed on us at this moment. By voting unanimously for Charles O'Conor as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, and for John Quincy Adams for Vice President, we believe that we represented, so far as individual opinion can be represented, the aggregate sentiment of a political body and true principles of republican government. It came on us as an inspiration that Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams might save the republic. Mr. O'Conor has refused to be our standard bearer, and history must tell us the reasons why. We believe him to be a citizen eminently pure, devoted to a republican government as contemplated by Jefferson and by Jackson, and without ostentation when occasion required heroism in the assertion of principles. With profound fe r we have heard epithets applied to him by members of this convention since his absolute declination has been made known which could only be properly applied to the basest of men. Hypocrisy and cowardice were attributed to him. We believe that the last hope of the republic rested with this convention. To us it is a matter of utter indifference whether Grant or Greeley succeeds. With sad hearts we foresee the death of Democratic principles and republican government. Let us pray to God that the impending revolution may be without blood. We came here in the spirit of fraternity, and in that spirit we part from the majority of you. The convention, before the denunciations of Mr. O'Conor were uttered, had but, in our opinion, exhausted all becoming means of prevailing upon him to accept the distinguished honor tendered him. Gentlemen, we leave you with the painful conviction that we can no longer serve our common country, our State or our principles by remaining with you.

DAVID SCULLY,
E. C. KELLEY,
J. H. LAIR,
On behalf of Louisiana Delegation.

O'Conor's Candidacy Insisted On.

Mr. Goodlett, of New York, offered a resolution which he thought would alter the determination of the delegation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Charles O'Conor, of New York, is the true and heartily approved of the objects and purposes of this convention, and having been unanimously nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, that the delegates of the Democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make any better nominations in their stead, and that the Democratic party will give them, in any event, our undivided support.

Mr. Goodlett supported his resolution in a speech of some length, eulogizing O'Conor's antiquity, purity of character and Democratic fidelity. His speech was interrupted by occasional applause.

Mr. Morgan, of Indiana, combatted the resolution, urging that the emphatic and strong declaration in O'Conor's letter, that he could not serve as a candidate of the convention was a sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him. Now that O'Conor has peremptorily declined, it was the duty of the party to its own dignity and duty to make a new nomination, and that the New York delegation should withdraw O'Conor's name. He moved that Goodlett's resolution lie on the table.

Adams will Not Accept Unless O'Conor Stands.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was withdrawn, to allow Colonel Duncan to read a telegram from John Quincy Adams:

QUINCY, MASS., September 5.

Colonel Blanton Duncan, Louisville:

I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Conor, but will accept nothing else. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Convention Decide to Make No Other Nomination.

Colonel Duncan renewed the motion to lay on the table, as he had promised to do so, although he was opposed to the motion.

The resolution was not laid on the table. The vote on its adoption resulted, ayes 511, nays 30.

During the roll call, as the States voted aye or nay, the announcement was received with applause by the partisans of each side.

Colonel Duncan was refused permission to cast the vote of Texas and Maryland by proxy, the President deciding that no delega e could transfer his right to another to represent him in the convention. It were that so, all the delegates might transfer their authority to Col. Duncan and go home, save their hotel bills, and leave the presiding officer of the convention to call one man to order to vote on all propositions, and decide questions. [Laughter and cheers for Lyons.]

Additional Plaudits.

Mr. Bayard, of New Jersey, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed to giving public lands to corporations, and favor their disposal to actual settlers only.

Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff for revenue purposes only, and that we are unalterably opposed to a class of legislation and taxation which enriches a few at the expense of the many under a guise of protection.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, of Indiana, the thanks of the convention were returned to presiding officer Lyons for his peculiarly able, impartial and courageous performance of duty.

Judge Lyons made a few characteristic remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment. Thereupon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

O'conor Persists in His Declination, but May Yet Accept

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received here, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed on him. some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultations with members of the convention, heard their arguments and been informed upon the reasons why he should accept. Others are despondent, and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitiveness is not adapted to the rough and tumble of politics, and so shrinking from the publicity of a nomination, that delegates already sent by him to the convention are expressive of a mind unalterably made up.

The organization of eight districts by the convention to inform Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams of their nomination will meet at the Astor House in New York City on Thursday afternoon next.

The following are additional appointees on the National Executive Committee, Louisiana—Pierre Soule, C. J. A. Tagg, S. Fioornoy; Ohio, Dr. Wm. McIntyre, T. McCray; West Virginia, John J. Davis, Wm. J. Willie. The remainder have not been heard from.

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CONFLAGRATION.

The Town of Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Indiana in Flames—Twenty Buildings Already Burned, and Probable Destruction of More.

MISHAWAKA, IND., September 5.—At eight and a quarter o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a barn near the business part of the town, was rapidly spread, and has burnt, at this hour (half past nine) nearly twenty buildings, with much of their contents, though the people are bravely at work, saving all that they possibly can. No cause is yet assigned, though some who were early at the fire plainly smelled burning kerosene. The wind is blowing strongly from the southwest. Among the buildings burned is the Presbyterian Church. The insurance is light on what has already burned. The fire is now sweeping to the river, and it is now feared that some of the largest manufacturing establishments will have to go. Help from South Bend and Elkhart has been telegraphed for, and steamers are momentarily expected.

LATER.

The fire is still raging, and a number of valuable brick buildings have been burned. The loss is estimated thus far at $150,000. A large number of dwelling and tenement houses are gone, and many more in imminent danger. The streets are full of goods of every description, many of which are now being removed to escape from renewed danger. One building has been blown up. Many families are thrown upon the streets and are at the mercy of the more fortunate. They are mainly of the poorer class. The insurance which is known to be carried in the Home, Underwriters' and Continental, of New York; Hartford and Phenix, of Hartford; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; Andes, of Cincinnati; Home, of Columbus, and Imperial, of London, and is estimated at about $40,000. Two steamers have arrived, and are doing good work, and it is hoped that the fire will soon be under control. The wind still continues strong.

HOMICIDE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

A Simple-Minded Man Attacks His Guardian with a Hatchet—Fatal Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, September 5, 1872.

A fatal affray occurred yesterday near Barning's station, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, between James Simpson and James Stevenson, laborers on Mr. Barning's farm. Stevenson being of weak mind, was under control of Simpson. Simpson says he threatened to castigate Stevenson for his indolence, during which time, to frighten him, when the latter attacked him with a hatchet, and to defend himself, Simpson seized a fence stake and dealt him a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died in about five hours. Drs. Robinson, of West Newton, and Nick, of Connellsville, made a post mortem examination, and found the entire dome of the cranium crushed. Justice Hepaine, of Perrypolis, held an inquest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

William Aiken, the burglar policeman, was tried to-day, and found guilty of grand larceny. He will be held for burglary in the first degree to-morrow.

The examination into the insanity of Rose McCabe came to an abrupt termination to-day. Judge Leonard said it was useless to consume further time in the investigation, as he had made up his mind when she was examined before by him she was a monomaniac and much better off in the asylum. Mr. Townsend said as his honor and privileged the case he would refire from it. The court discharged the writ and remanded the prisoner. A new writ will be applied for before some other judge.

Singular and Distressing Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 5, 1872.

A young woman named Margret was killed in a singular manner. She was eating her supper while a small boy, a neighbor, was playing with a revolver in the room. The revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball entering her neck and producing death in a few moments.

POLITICAL.

Miss Fletcher Addresses a Large Republican Audience at Wooster, Ohio.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, September 5, 1872.

Miss Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, is now addressing the largest Republican meeting held in our city during the campaign. The Wigwam is densely crowded, and her speech is being well received. Major Shickler's military corps and the Grant and Wilson glee clubs are again in attendance, with new and choice music.

New Greeley Organ at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 5, 1872.

Since the *Daily Statesman* was sold out, the Liberals and Democrats have had no paper published in their behalf. They have been making an effort to get out a paper and have finally succeeded. It is to be called the *Daily Sentinel*. The first issue will appear next Tuesday morning.

Secretary Deano is in the city.

Missouri Republican Convention—Official Conduct of Gov. B. Gratz Brown Denounced in the Strongest Possible Terms.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—The Republican State Convention assembled this morning and adopted a platform which declares:

First, the rightful purpose of government is to assure society of life, property, individual liberty and equality before the law, and that the return to power under any pretense of a party politically opposing this proposition would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under Republican administration; second heartily approves the Philadelphia platform and ratifies the nominations of that convention; third eulogizes Grant and Wilson; fourth declares universal suffrage, demands universal education and advocates the necessity of common school education for every child in the State; fifth declares any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation, but in the event of conflict, labor has paramount demands upon our consideration.

The seventh is as follows: That the Republicans of Missouri, in convention assembled, in convention largely composed of those who aided in elevating to his position the Governor of this State—declare that as an executive he has failed to discharge the solemn obligatio ns cevovled upon him by the constitution. He has not enforced the laws, but, by anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State; murderers and outlaws go unwhipped of justice, and innocence stands defenseless and powerless before its enemies, while he, in neglect of duty and in violation of his solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal political preferment; that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his administrative ability and his safety as an executive officer, and we emphatically condemn every effort looking to his elevation to a position where he can add perjury to official dishonor and crime.

The eighth calls attention to the history of the Republican party in Missouri, which came into power at a time when all parties disorganized, the law defied, the treasury bankrupt and the securities of the State dishonored, and in the short space of seven teen millions of the State debt, and that without increasing the burden of the citizens, was discharged, and all financial obligations of the State had been raised in value nearly fifty cents on the dollar, until now Missouri ranks among the foremost States in the Union.

The ninth calls attention to the history of the self-styled Reform party, which came to power in a time of peace and prosperity, when all departments of government were thoroughly organized, and which, within three years, has plunged the credit of the State considerably over a million and depleted the treasury by extravagant and reckless appropriations until the current expenses of government can no longer be paid. It has furthermore failed to protect citizens, and has not originated a single measure tending to improve either the government of the State or the interests of the people. The tenth, in view of the foregoing facts, calls upon all citizens, irrespective of party, to aid in rebuking the disgrace of a government which came into power under the pretext of reform, but which, for incompetency, profligacy and corruption, stands unparalleled in the history of the State.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a State ticket, with the following result: Supreme Court Judges, J. P. Green, Ira E. Leonard, Henry A. Cline; Governor, Gen. B. Gratz Brown; Lieutenant Governor, Col. John H. Stover; Secretary of State, B. W. Woodson; Auditor, Daniel O'Connor; an adjournment; Treasurer, Daniel Draper; Register of Lands, F. A. Nitchey.

New York Liberal and Democratic State Conventions—All is Not Lovely.

SYRACUSE, September 5.—The Liberal State Convention effected a permanent organization this morning by the choice of Horace Greeley for President, with a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Depew, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at length, reviewing the acts of the national administration. A resolution nominating Judge Church for Governor, and to communicate the proposed action to the Democratic Convention for their consideration, was offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Conference Committee reported for electors at large, Amasa J. Parker, Democrat, Henry R. Selden, Republican, John E. Williams, Democrat, and thirty-two district electors, of whom seventeen were Democrats and fifteen Republicans. The report was adopted and a recess taken for half an hour.

The convention reassemb ed at half past eleven, and a State committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed, and the convention took a recess till two P. M.

The Liberal Convention reassembled at three o'clock. The Conference Committee reported that they agreed that the Congressman at large be selected by this body, leaving the other candidates on the ticket for the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Merritt said this was a conclusion of the labors of the committee the Liberal party might as well dissolve. He moved the reconsideration of the report, with instructions that the name of Governor and Prison Inspector be accorded to the Liberal party. After debate the motion was declared so as to concede the Congressman at large to the Democrats.

Gen. Merritt, of the Conference Committee, explained, saying they had asked for two names on the ticket, as the basis of the vote would come from the Democratic party the arguments were against them. He urged harmony in action. The chairman had made a speech urging harmony. At this stage a delegate announced that the Democratic Convention had allowed the Liberals the Lieutenant Governor and Prison Inspector, which was received with great applause. Wadleigh was struck on, and a substitute adopted pledging the party now, as in the past, to lend its influence and unite cordially with the elective franchise, both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted.

The convention reassembled at five o'clock and adopted the electoral ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committee.

A series of resolutions were adopted. The preamble states, "this convention represents the majority of the founders of the Republican party."

Mr. Luddington, on behalf of the Democratic committee, stated that they had heard with pleasure of the action of this convention with great satisfaction and applause, and invite this convention to meet in the Democratic Convention at Wieting Hall. [Cheers.]

On motion of Mr. Conover, it was resolved that the convention proceed in a body to Wieting Hall, and the convention marched out with that purpose and with the understanding that the convention should then adjourn *sine die*.

SYRACUSE, September 5.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at two o'clock. The committee of conference reported that the Liberals were willing that their State ticket be selected from the ticket if the latter would allow them the Congressman at large. The report was discussed at length, several objecting to the latter clause. The main obstacle should have the Congressman at large, while regarding the Executive and Supreme Court to the Democracy. The Democracy were very warm, disregarding freely made that the committee of conference had been partial, if not unfair, in the action adopted for the appointment of a new conference committee. The committee of conference on electoral ticket reported the same as the State ticket, except in the Liberal Convention. A resolution was passed to appoint a State committee of one from each Congressional district. The convention took a recess till two P. M.

The convention reassembled at two o'clock. The names of the State Central Committee were announced. The Conference Committee reported its agreement that the Congressman at large be conceded to the Democrats. A motion to non-concur was made and supported by Mr. Daniels and others, who favored giving the Lieutenant Governor and Prison Inspector to the Liberals, they contending that such a course would sacrifice the prospects of S. S. Cox as a candidate for Congressman at large. After a sharp debate, the motion to nonconcur and the report of the Liberal State candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Prison Inspector was carried. A committee was appointed to wait on the Liberal Convention of this action and another recess taken.

On again assembling a committee from the Liberals was presented, which, after thanking the convention for its magnanimity, announced their Liberal Convention accepted their offer.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor. Sanford E. Church was nominated, when a delegate announced that he would not accept, and in place thereof nominated Francis Kernan. The names of A. Schell, Lucius Robinson, A. C. Beach and H. A. Nelson were also put in nomination. On the second ballot, the large majority of votes being for Kernan, his nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then nominated Mr. Cox by acclamation as candidate for Congressman at large. Mr. Cox made a speech, saying that Grant, Dix and Tweed were the last men he would support as a Democracy with inconsistency, and promised to stump the State.

The convention then nominated John F. Hubbard for Canal Commissioner and took a recess till evening.

Kans s Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, KS., September 5.—The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, but did not get organized until late last evening, and before which time there was no late to transmit its proceedings. The strife for Governor was very bitter, and resulted in the defeat by a small majority of A. Gardenborne, of Leavenworth. E. S. Stover was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Smallwood for Secretary of State, John Francis for Chief Justice, Webb Wilder for Auditor, G. H. Hays for Treasurer, and A. L. Williams for Attorney General. The resolutions indorse the Philadelphia platform; recite the difficulties between settlers on the late Indian reserve and the corporations who are claiming their lands, and ask that the government be at the expense of testing the title, and if found in favor of the corporations that Congress be asked to adopt measures that will satisfy them; and favor the repeal of the pre-emption, homestead and pre-emption laws. One of the resolutions denounced in strong terms the corruption in securing official positions, and the bulldozing process against all candidates for the United States Senate next winter, who were not satisfied with corruption in the past, or who attempt to use money, or other improper influences in the future. The resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out, and a substitute adopted pledging the party now, as in the past, to lend its influence and unite cordially with the elective franchise, both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Progress of the Louisville and Lake Erie Road

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, September 4, 1872.

Track laying on the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad is progressing satisfactorily. The track is laid from Findlay, having thus far been completed. The latest reports say the party were at Rawson, nine miles from Findlay, on the Louisville extension, on Sunday and days. The grading north is finished to Lima, and work on the south end is commenced and will be pushed rapidly for ward.

Gen. G. W. Cass Succeeds to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, September 5.—John Gregory Smith has resigned the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and George W. Cass, recently President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, was elected to succeed him.

Lima, Ohio, Bagging Company Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, September 4, 1872.

The Lima Bagging Company was organized here to-day by the shockholders electing the following directors: A. W. Ellsworth, C. Ellis, J. Wells, C. J. Neff, T. Ashton, Jr., J. R. Hughes, John Meilhorn and G. W. Brotherlin. H. Goodsell, secretary, and N. Tucker, treasurer. This association has business with an ample cash capital of $50,000.

"DRAWING-ROOM politics," is the name they give it in San Francisco. Out there, in that land of wealth and innovations, the rich Republicans invite the politicians, male and female, to their beautiful residences, to discuss the political situation.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

STILL ANOTHER GRANT ACCESSION.

A "SUN" STATEMENT EXPLODED

Greeley Situation in Maryland Deplorable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1872.

Takes the Stump for Grant.

Ex-Representative Axtell, of California, a member of the fortieth and forty-first Congresses, is in this city, and has announced his intention to support Grant and Wilson. He will soon take the stump in Pennsylvania, and will jafterward visit New Jersey.

Another "Sun" Story Upset.

The statement of the New York *Sun* that Secretary Stanton, and not General Dix, wrote the celebrated dispatch directing the shooting of whoever attempted to pull down the flag, is disproved here to-day by the production from the records of the Treasury department of the official copy of the dispatch, signed by General Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury. It bears date January 29th, 1861.

A Greeley Failure.

The attempt to convene a mass meeting of colored Liberals here last night to elect delegates to the Indianapolis Convention was an utter failure. Greeley's strength among the colored voters of the District is not now believed to equal the number of signers of the letter asking Mr. Sumner for his views.

Disgust for Greeley in Maryland.

One colored cadet has already passed examination for the Naval Academy, appointed by Rainey, colored member from South Carolina, and Elliott, the other colored member from the same State, has just named a second negro cadet.

Disgust for Greeley in Maryland.

There was a lively time in the Second Maryland Congressional district yesterday. When the convention met to nominate a representative in Congress each of the counties composing the district voted for a candidate of its own thirty-seven times, and up to the sixty-fifth ballot there were no special changes. The trouble seemed to be for all, what one of the delegates explained for one of the counties. He said the situation was deplorable; the name of Horace Greeley had failed to inspire the people with any enthusiasm, and unless their county could have its candidate nominated the vote of the county would be lost.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Congress of the Internationale.

THE HAGUE, September 5.—Large numbers of French Communists have arrived here to attend by the meeting of the General Congress of the Internationale. It is also stated that a number of condemned criminals are present incognito.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from the Hague says that the verification of credentials by the Congress of the Internationale has been concluded. Twelve delegates from New York, adherents of the Woodhull, Claflin faction, have taken seats in the Congress after an animated discussion.

THE HAGUE, September 5, Evening.—The Congress of the International Society has held a session sitting this evening. A resolution was introduced expressing in the name of the working classes of the world, admiration of the heroism of the champions who have fallen in battle for the people's rights, and who have left the crops of freedom to ripen with their chains. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The president of the congress, in a violent speech, denounced General Trochu as a traitor to his country, and called Jules Favre a wretch. The report of the congress had refused to ratify the credentials of twelve delegates from New York is not confirmed, but it appears that Dr. West, of Philadelphia, was refused admittance as a delegate.

Meeting of the Emperors in Berlin—Cordial Greeting.

BERLIN, September 5, 5 P. M.—The Emperor of Russia, Czarwitch Alexander and Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at the Eastern Railway station at a quarter past two o'clock this afternoon. They were met as they stepped from the train by the Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick Charles and Prince Albert of the Crown Prince of Mecklenburg, Baden and Weimar, the Duke of Coburg and a large number of other German Princes and Nobles, with Chancellor Von Bismarck at their head. The most famous Generals of the army and all dignitaries of the Court were also present. The Czar, on alighting, saluted and embraced the Emperor William in the most cordial manner. The two emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets and the line of immense multitudes, while the princes, dukes, generals and courtiers followed, making a long and brilliant procession. The imperial party stopped at the Russian Embassy, into which the Emperor Alexander conducted, where he paid a visit to the Empress Augusta and Princess Victoria wife of the Crown Prince. Later in the day the Czar paid a visit to the Imperial Palace, where he was received and entertained by the Emperor William, the Crown Prince and family. After making quite a long visit the Czar returned to the embassy.

The Emperor of Austria meets with the most enthusiastic reception from the people in all towns through Germany. He arrived at Dresden to-day and is the guest of the King of Saxony. The Emperor will leave Dresden at two o'clock P. M. to-morrow for Berlin, and will enter the city by the Dresden gate. It is again denied that the meeting will be in any way of a political character.

News from the Diamond Diggings.

LONDON, September 5.—The royal mail steamship, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Southampton with advices from Cape Town to August 9th. The Russian squadron, bearing Grand Duke Alexis, sailed for Anoy, China, on July 20. The discoveries in the diamond fields continue to be frequent. Commissioner Chesson, of the Orange Free State, is still among the mining communities are on the increase, the governor of the district having received from his post, and lynch law prevails. A large number of persons have suffered from violence, the majority of the Dutch Boers.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 5.—A heavy thunder storm occurred yesterday at Balton, Lancashire, causing the loss of several lives and much damage to the crops.

LONDON, September 5.—The steamship Minnesota, which left Liverpool for New York on Saturday, took out six hundred Mormon emigrants for Utah. The majority of them were Scandinavians.

ANTWERP, September 5.—Steamer Pennsel, one of the new steam line between Cardiff and New York, was launched yesterday. Miss Agnes Grey, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, performed the christening ceremonial was performed by an American lady.

PARIS, September 5.—Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany will come to Ireland, where they are promised a hearty welcome.

PARIS, September 5.—The detachment of Aude is threatened with the declaration of a state of siege in consequence of the order made on the military by the inhabitants of Narbonne.

PESTH, September 5.—Dr. W. Pauler, late minister of public instruction from the association from the late minister of justice vice Herr Von Bitto, who has resigned, and whose resignation has been accepted.

MOVILLE, September 5.—Arrived, Australia from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 5, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. American securities—U. S. 6's of 1862, 92½; 5-20s of 67, 92½; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 90⅝; late 90⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £50,000.

PARIS, September 5.—Rentes 55 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 5.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10½@10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 15,000 bales, speculation and export 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Winter wheat 10s 2d. Flour 36s. Corn 28s 6d@29s. The total stock of wheat at this port is 192,000 quarters, including 60,000 quarters of Indian corn and 24,000 barrels. Pork 84s. Cheese 79s 6d. Petroleum spirits 14½.

An Escaped Prisoner Captured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., September 5, 1872.

James W. Swarthwood, one of the prisoners who succeeded in making his escape from our county jail, last week, was recaptured this afternoon at Versailles, Ohio, and brought back to await trial.

Pittsburgh Methodist Conference.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Wednesday, September 4, 1872.

The thirty-ninth session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church commenced September 4th, at 10 A. M., in the Methodist Church in Beaver Falls. Rev. Henry Palmer, President of the Conference, presided over the opening sermon.

Beside a full representation of ministers and of fraternal messengers from other conferences, over forty lay delegates, from the various stations and circuits, are in attendance. The Secretary, Rev. T. H. Lynch, after the lay delegates certificates had been read, called the roll and Conference was open for business. Revs. C. H. Williams, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions; J. S. Thrapp, General Agent of Adrian College, and Alexander Clark, editor of the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

It is pretty well understood that Senator THURMAN and most of the leading Ohio Democrats are secretly opposed to GREELEY. Nor is this disgust of the entire business confined to Ohio. It is everywhere, and a grand stampede may be confidently looked for.

WHAT can it mean? Is GREELEY trying to throw off the Democrats and get back among the Republicans? Something of this sort would seem to be in the wind; else what does the *Tribune* mean when it says: "Mr. GREELEY has always been a member of the Republican party since there has been such a party, and he is a member of it now." This may be a good beginning by Mr. GREELEY to back out of his present position; but if it is not so meant, it is not likely to inspire Democrats to greater zeal in his behalf. What does it mean?

NO PART of CHARLES O'CONOR'S letter to the Louisville Convention appears to give so much satisfaction to his friends as that wherein he compares the merits of GRANT and GREELEY, repudiates the Baltimore Convention and clearly indicates that "if compelled to decide" between GRANT and GREELEY he would prefer GRANT. GREELEY, he maintains, would be an irreparable evil, certain to inflict the worst of consequences on the country. To do whatever is in his power to arrest it is the first duty of the voter. Thus plainly stated is the admonition of Mr. O'CONOR to his countrymen.

SOME thousands of Vermont Democrats availed themselves of the State election on Tuesday to level a killing blow at the head of Greeleyism,—a blow that hit and executed its purpose. Accepting the proposition of GREELEY himself, that a gain then and there for him would vibrate throughout the Union, they took care that there should be no such gain, by voting squarely against the GREELEY candidate for Governor. "Kill Greeleyism wherever and whenever you find it," was their motto. Staying at home or remaining on the fence they conceived would not be an effective policy. Like practical men they adopted the only practical method of effecting their purpose—voting squarely against GREELEY candidates. Winning the skirmishes renders victory in the battle easy.

THE next session of the Legislature of Vermont will be, in some respects, the most important one in its history. It will be the first session of the biennial system, adopted in 1870. A large amount of weighty public business has accumulated during the past two years which will have to be disposed of. A number of grave questions relative to the finances and taxes, to the educational interests and the penal and reformatory institutions of the State will also come up for settlement, requiring the exercise of the best wisdom and integrity. A United States Senator is also to be chosen, and altogether the session will be one of much more than ordinary importance. In all these serious particulars the Green Mountain State will be found still, as she has ever been found in the past, abreast with the foremost of her sister Commonwealths in the beneficent march of human progress.

THE Straight-outs at Louisville put their own interpretation on Mr. O'CONOR'S declination by reaffirming his nomination and adjourning with a resolution to support him, with Mr. ADAMS for Vice-President. It is their belief, evidently, that this ticket will stand for the campaign, and receive a large support from anti-GREELEY Democrats. The final withdrawal of these candidates would bode no good to GREELEY, for in that event, it is evident, thousands of Democrats, brought to decide between GRANT and GREELEY, would pursue the course indicated by Mr. O'CONOR himself, and vote for GRANT. It is the opinion of not a few that General GRANT'S vote would be larger with Mr. O'CONOR out than in the field. The Straight-outs are fully committed against GREELEY; and independent of considerations attaching to this feature of the canvass, his fate is already sealed.

NO DIMINUTION but rather increase is seen in the tide of emigration from Northern Germany to this country. A German, discussing the subject, finds the chief cause of the remarkable movement of population in anxiety in anticipation of another war; and another cause, he thinks, may be found in the increasing aversion to the military service in time of peace. In almost all who took part in it, the French war produced a radical and thorough disgust with soldiering; even military men by profession confess this feeling. The conviction is very general that so long a term of service is not necessary, and as there is no prospect of its abreviation, people seek to get rid of it altogether. In conclusion, the writer says: "We must not deceive ourselves about the matter. It is not economical consideration which occasion emigration and attract our people to America; it is liberty! No one emigrates to Russia or to Hungary, so much less far away, where immeasurable tracts remain to be settled; the march is to America, and indeed not to South America, but to North America."

THERE are some reasons for supposing that ex-Senator BUCKALEW is not without misgivings concerning the intrinsic character of the service rendered by him to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during his Senatorial career. In an address delivered at Pottsville last week he told the people that he had come before them to speak some words in behalf of the interests and honor of the State, "both of which had been assailed and suffered detriment in recent years." This, if it possesses any meaning at all, is to be taken as a confession of his derelictions while representing the State in the councils of the nation, and as an implied pledge that he will try to atone, by future devotion to her honor and interests, for the detriment they have received at his hands in the past. This is a somewhat late conversion, it is true, but it should not be any the less acceptable to the people on that account. It will take Mr. BUCKALEW a good many years to reinstate himself thoroughly in the favorable opinion of those whom he so sadly deceived and disappointed when before intrusted with their confidence; but if he is earnest and sincere in his contrition for his former misdeeds, the longest penance will seem but short. Meanwhile it is suggested that he could not very well make a better beginning in the penitential career which he proposes to pursue than to exert such ability and influence as he possesses toward the futherance of the election of a Governor who has always been true as steel to "the honor and interests" of the great Keystone State—General HARTRANFT, namely.

KILLING GREELEYISM AT THE STATE ELECTIONS.

At the very outset of the present campaign the *Tribune* declared that the result of the Presidential struggle would be determined by the character of the fall State elections. It saw very clearly that no State which pronounced for GREELEY candidates in these preliminary contests would be likely to reverse its decision in the final November appeal. It knew that the sole hope of success for the Baltimore ticket lay in carrying the Commonwealths beforehand, and in overthrowing what it termed "Grantism," wherever found. Hence the almost superhuman exertions made by the Greeleyites to carry North Carolina, and the extraordinary significance with which the *Tribune*, in common with other papers of its class, invested the supposed triumph of the coalitionists in that quarter. Hence, too, the constant references of these journals to the imperative necessity of winning local elections wherever held. The *Tribune's* cry that "the way to beat GRANT in Maine is to go against PERHAM," has been repeated by its fellow-workers in every other State in the Union, with regard to their own State and Congressional candidates. It has been the same in New York, in New England, in the Western States, and in our own Commonwealth. Everywhere, by common consent, it has been agreed that the verdict of the people on State issues shall be accepted as the expression of their deliberate and final choice between GRANT and GREELEY for the Presidency.

The nature of this verdict can no longer be considered in doubt. North Carolina has repudiated GREELEY; Vermont has set upon him the seal of her rejection; it is confessed that a similar fate awaits him in Maine next week; Mr. GREELEY'S own supporters openly express their fear that he is doomed to defeat in New York; in the heretofore doubtful State of Indiana the people are taking GREELEY at his word and arraying themselves in solid column against him. In the great States of the Northwest Liberalism is hopelessly stranded. The Commonwealths of the Pacific coast indignantly rebuke his pretensions; and even in the State of Missouri itself, the birthplace of the whole GREELEY movement, the preference for GRANT is every day becoming more outspoken and decided. Thus the case stands; and it is evident to every observer of ordinary intelligence, that the defeat which GREELEY has experienced in those States in which a trial of strength between himself and GRANT has been had, awaits him in nearly all of those where the struggle is yet to come.

The secret alike of this surprising unanimity of action on the part of the people, and of their forcible expression of it, appears to lie in their clear recognition of the fact that GREELEY gains in local contests would be interpreted by his organs to mean an indorsement of the claims of GREELEY himself, and their inflexible determination to do nothing that might by any possibility be construed into such an intention, or that would in any manner tend to assist or strengthen him in any part of the country. To this cause, more than to any other, are to be ascribed the GRANT successes in North Carolina and Vermont, and those which are shortly promised elsewhere. Particularly in Vermont and Maine is this the case. It cannot be disguised that in both of these States a number of causes tending to the partial disintegration of the Republican party have for some time past been actively at work. Everybody knows, too, that GREELEY'S managers were swift to take advantage of this condition of affairs, and that in every possible way they have sought to widen and deepen whatever breaches may have existed in the Republican party of those States. In spite of this fact, however, the average Republican majority of the last three elections has not only been maintained in Vermont, but very handsomely increased, the GRANT vote showing a gain of upwards of thirty per cent. on that of last year; while even Maine itself, where this dissatisfaction was greatest, and upon which the Greeleyites have expended their most herculean labors, is now conceded to be hopelessly lost to them. Private differences the people may have, but these have all been sunk in their solid purpose to grind to powder the conspiracy of which GREELEY is the head and front.

So in our own State. Here also the people have accepted the conditions of the GREELEY challenge; and here, too, as in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, they will plant their heel squarely upon the serpent's head. BUCKALEW, indeed, is sagacious enough to discern the fact that Greeleyism means his own defeat, and so, up until this time, he has adroitly managed to preserve silence concerning the Presidential candidate of the party whose State standard-bearer he is. The trick, however, shrewd as it is, has not deceived the people. They see that Buckalewism and Greeleyism mean one and the same thing, and that the triumph of the first in October will overwhelm everywhere be heralded as the pledge and prophecy of the success of the latter in November. Against this calamity they have set their faces as sternly as BUCKALEW set his own face against the national cause during the rebellion; and they propose to avoid the trouble of digging a grave for GREELEY in November, by burying himself and BUCKALEW together in October.

POLITICAL QUACKERY.

Panaceas always have been, are, and forever will be, the grand refuge and resource of quacks and charlatans. One believes in oxymel, another in sarsaparilla, and still another in some electuary of many mysterious ingredients; but each of them holds forth and vehemently puffs his own particular nostrum as an unfailing remedy for all the multitudinous ills to which flesh is heir. Moral empirics and political charlatans, who meddle with the reformation of society and with the improvement of government, at once betray their moral and intellectual kinship with quack doctors and all-healing mountebanks by the zeal and confidence with which they exhibit and recommend some panacea or other as certain—it promptly, judiciously and persistently applied—to work a most complete and beneficent revolution. Under its operation, they promise that all or most of the evils by which mankind are harrassed shall vanish away, and that the earth shall be transformed into a paradise.

Of both these classes of charlatans the United States have produced a great multitude. Who has been our most distinguished representative of the first class we do not choose to incur the odium of trying to determine. Indeed, the task would involve so much difficulty, and so many risks of mistake, that we are quite willing to confess other reasons for reticence. But the most conspicuous representative of the second class among us holds his position with such universal consent, that neither delicacy nor fear of mistake need cause the least hesitation in referring to him in his proper and well earned character. Perhaps the reason of the general recognition enjoyed by GREELEY is that the admiration which he excites is unmixed with envy. Unlike Dr. ROCK on the one hand, and ROBERT OWEN on the other, GREELEY is not remarkable for invention. Neither the many panaceas nor the many specifics associated with his name were discovered by himself. Taking up and adopting the inventions of others, he has merely defended them by his logic and recommended them by his eloquence, and hence he has escaped much of the envy that would have attached to him if he had been the discoverer of his own schemes. He has really made them his own, and is therefore fairly entitled to whatever fame they may have acquired for him.

Throughout his long career as an editor GREELEY has never failed to have on hand one or more of these novel schemes, either for the relief or the improvement of his compatriots. It would not be without interest, but there is no time just now to give a complete catalogue of the various individual and social panaceas and specifics which the Liberal candidate has successively lauded and recommended. Some might find a sort of philosophical interest in tracing the relation of each one of his remedies to the age or time of life of the advocate, and in thus arriving at some valuable conclusions concerning the development of his mind and character. It is, however, probable that whatever instruction might be derived from such a survey is already possessed by intelligent citizens old enough to remember the distinct impressions produced by the *Tribune* appeals in favor of its potent moral nostrums. And the final result certainly is a conviction decidedly adverse to the qualifications of its editor as the physician at present required to prescribe for and minister to the national health.

In fact, after praising and commending with all his eloquence a long series or succession of remedies for the social and political evils of the country, GREELEY finally resolved to recommend himself. Having, in the true character of the genuine quack, pronounced the condition of the patient to be most deplorable and perilous, as if trying thus to magnify the wonder by magnifying the difficulty of the cure, our grand dispenser of nostrums prescribes himself—*a single dose*, and no more. One term, as everybody knows, is the medicine, and the only medicine, from which, in his view, American politics are to receive healing and deliverance. One term, in his opinion, is not only the specific by which alleged corruptions are to be expelled from the civil service, but it is also the panacea destined to send new health and fresh life through the entire body politic, counteracting or removing all the evils from which it suffers. We do not here intend to discuss the policy of GREELEY'S proposed one term amendment to the Constitution. Our object is simply to direct attention to the perfectly consistent character of the proposition, as coming from the man who has never been able to look at a great political, moral or social question except through the medium of a crotchet. Every man of any intelligence sees that, by the introduction of the one term principle, certain obvious evils of our system would be avoided; it is only such reformers as GREELEY who fancy that its result would be to effect a general purification of our politics and a universal reformation of our public men. The truth is that the reasons for and against a single term received prolonged and most careful consideration from the framers of the Constitution, and that the arguments in favor of the President's re-eligibility seemed to them irresistible and overwhelming, as any one may see by reading the seventy-first number of the *Federalist*, where those arguments are stated at length by ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

But for GREELEY'S notorious conceit, it would seem probable that in declaring his purpose to fill the office for only a single term (if elected), he is moved by a certain prophetic foresight of the sufficiency of such an experiment in his case. Of one thing we are quite convinced: that less than a moiety of one term, with GREELEY as the incumbent, would satisfy even his present admirers of the mistake made in his election. Happily there is no apparent danger just now of any such calamity impending.

THERE cannot be a reasonable doubt that the declaration of the Philadelphia platform, which "approves of the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion," and which expresses joy in "the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land," commands the hearty assent of the great majority of the people of the North. Whatever mere animosities were the result of the war died out, for the most part, long ago, with a rapidity and completeness characteristic of the race. The people no doubt long to see all intersectional griefs and divisions healed, in conjunction with the entire restoration of happy harmony and feeling between Northerners and Southerners. But whose fault is it that this desirable state of things was not attained to long ago? Beyond question the blame rests with the people of the South. Treated with a magnanimous generosity unparalleled in history, they have failed either to appreciate or to use the opportunities afforded them. This result is, of course, natural, as the injured is generally the first to forgive, while the wrong-doer usually finds it hard to pardon. Now, however desirable it may be that the Southern people shall forgive themselves and us, and become entirely reconciled to the Union on its old constitutional foundations, it is surely asking a little too much that, in order to effect this consummation, we shall confess that we have been wrong all along and that they were all the time right. And nothing less than so much is asked by those who seek to take the government and the work of reconstruction out of the hands of the Republicans and place them in the hands of the party which opposed the war and sympathized with the South through the entire conflict. Mere good nature is a simpleton, and however Christian and divine forgiveness may be, when not restrained and controlled by character, it may easily work more mischief than revenge itself.

FRANCE AND THE THREE EMPERORS.

Even a less mercurial, excitable, and self-admiring people than the French might have been unduly elated by so astounding a financial success as that of the late loan. Seven hundred millions of dollars asked for, and twelve times as many, or eight billions four hundred millions at once subscribed! The people of France, when full of joy and hope, are as unable to conceal their feelings as when they are oppressed with gloom and despondency, and all the world has been permitted to witness the torrent of joyful exultation which this splendid success has sent over the "great nation." In the general joy even revenge for the moment seemed to be forgotten; in fact, it seemed brought so near that for the first time since their calamities, impassioned Frenchmen were able to refer to the recovery of their lost provinces and their lost military prestige as a subject which required no haste. The confidence of the people in their own future has been indefinitely increased, and whatever change of tone may have taken place in their style of speech with reference to their late enemy, has no tendency to lull the vigilance of the Germans, or to lessen the concern with which they have been wont to anticipate a possible attempt on the part of France to renew the war. One of the most plausible theories broached as to the significance of the meeting of the Emperors refers the event to German anxiety on this subject. BISMARCK'S purpose in bringing the Emperors together is, it is thought, to counteract the increased confidence of the French by the exhibition of an alliance, on the side of Germany, so powerful as to render attack hopeless, and thus to maintain the peace of Europe.

The French themselves treat the suggestion lightly. At present, and for some time to come, they do not meditate any warlike enterprise against Germany, and therefore a temporary combination of Austria and Russia in aid of Germany seems to them of no great importance. They profess no faith in the permanence of such alliances, and in illustration of their transitory character they point to various familiar historical facts. In 1849, Russia, by marching an army into Hungary, saved the Austrian crown, and yet only five years afterward, when Russia was engaged in deadly struggle with France and England, Austria stood neutral—if she was not hostile to her deliverer. France made Italy what she is, and yet Italy refused to lift a hand in behalf of her creator in the late war with Germany. France and England were supposed to be bound to each other in the most enduring bonds. Their commercial ties were intimate, and they fought side by side in the Crimea and in China. And yet England looked coldly on while France was almost crushed. Austria and Prussia combined their forces to take a province from Denmark, and yet at the very time the rulers of Prussia were probably planning the schemes which led to Sadowa. Only a few years ago France and England stood together as the defenders of the famous "sick man," Turkey, against the threats of Russia; and yet at this moment General IGNATIEF, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, wields so much power in the Ottoman empire as to be the real grand vizier, while the nominal incumbent of that office is a mere shadow. Austria is today the ally of Italy, of which late Austrian provinces form a part: she is also the ally of Prussia, who overwhelmed her at Sadowa only eight years ago, and she is also the ally of Russia, who is believed to have been busy during the last fifteen years in spreading discontent and revolt among the Sclavonian population of her dominions.

From these, and such like facts, the French inference seems logical enough, that international gratitude is like friendship in the old poem—nothing more than a name; or rather that international ingratitude is a fundamental principle of modern politics, as the system is understood and professed by the ablest statesmen and politicians. Hence the French do not believe that either the Czar or the Emperor of Austria intends to enter into any engagement with Germany, at Berlin, which would prevent him from taking the other side a few years hence. And, so far as the Czar is concerned, this would seem to be the purport of his late message to M. THIERS—that the meeting at Berlin was not hostile to France.

MR. GREELEY MAKES A BID.

Another part of the compact entered into by Mr. GREELEY and the Southern fire-eaters has leaked out. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, late of the Confederate army, in 1868 Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, and now a shining light in the GREELEY galaxy, has published a statement, on the authority of GREELEY himself, that if elected he will divide his Cabinet and other appointments with the Southern Democrats—what kind of Democrats may be readily inferred from the fact that under this assurance the Warrenton *Clipper*, TOOMBS'S organ, has run up the GREELEY flag.

ALLEN'S *Indian Mail* says: "Prince Gholam Mohammed died yesterday." Such were the few words of a Calcutta telegram dated August 13. Not many readers were probably aware that the Prince so briefly mentioned was the last surviving son of Tippoo, the fierce Sultan of Mysore, who, after years of plotting or fighting against the hated Feringhi, fell at the storming of Seringapatum, in the last year of the eighteenth century. On Tippoo's death, the kingdom which his father had founded was broken up, but the province of Mysore was given back to the old line of Hindoo Rajahs, whom Hyder Ali had dispossessed. Tippoo's children were removed to the fort of Vellore, until the mutiny and massacre of our soldiers at that place in 1806—a disaster mainly due to the intrigues of the young princes and their partisans—brought about their removal to Calcutta. There the princes lived and grew old on the handsome pensions allowed them by the East India Company, and there in succession they died. Gholam Mohammed's years were more than eighty when he too passed away, after seeing the power which his father had defied and his grandfather placed in imminent peril carry its arms over all India, and weather a mutiny far wider spread than that of Vellore. The last mention made of him in an Indian paper was about eighteen months ago, when the old man figured at one of Lord Mayo's durbars, and received from the late Viceroy a full measure of the courtesy due to his years and antecedents."

A FRENCH paper gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week for eyes intended for the human head amounts to four hundred. One of the leading dealers in this article carries on the business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of any of the eyes wanted by customers is conveniently tried in this servant's head, so that the customer can judge very readily as to the appearance it will produce in his own head. The charge is about ten dollars per eye. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs which have been worn for a time and exchanged for new ones. They are sold at reduced prices, and large quantities are sent off to India and the Sandwich Islands.

A WRITER in the *Galaxy* tells the following anecdote of the late John Van Buren: "At a fashionable party in Albany, a few years ago, John coolly cut one of the most elegant, aristocratic ladies present. She directly took him to task. 'John Van Buren, your arrogance and insolence are intolerable. I will not submit to it. Where can you get your manners I cannot conceive. Your father is a perfect gentleman. How can you expect to attain the popularity and distinction of your father if you persist in this boorish demeanor?' 'Madam,' said John, with the gravity of a Turk, 'the highest honor that Martin Van Buren is ever to enjoy will be to have been the father of your obedient servant, John Van Buren.'"

AN article in the London *Athenæum* on "The Russian Clergy" gives the number of parishes in Russia as 36,000, and the aggregate of the incomes of their clergy as about $25,500,000, of which the government contributes $3,000,000, "houses and property belonging to parishes" yield about $900,000, and the rest arises from the contributions of the parishioners. The disestablishment of this church would not, therefore, be a matter of great difficulty, in a financial point of view, inasmuch as less than quarter of the revenue of the church comes from state aid and endowments. The average income of the clergy of each parish amounts, according to this statement, to about $250; of which the priest gets half, the deacon a quarter, and the "two clerics discharging the duties of sacristan, beadle, ringer, lector," etc., the rest.

THE Shanghai *News Letter* reports that the tea crop does not come up to the first expectations of it. It had been thought that it would be largely in excess of last year; instead of which the direct shipments from Hankow to the end of June were less by 1,500,000 pounds than last year, and the same is true at Shanghai and Foochow. The amount afloat for Europe from Hankow has been further reduced by the wreck of the steamer Parnassus, having on board over a million and a half pounds. The Peruvian Consul at Macao has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for attempting to drown the engineer of a steamer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wisconsin papers say the immense Chicago consumption and the impetus given to county building by good crops, are draining the lumber markets of the State dry.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of firemen, to be held in New York, this fall. It is proposed to send one delegate from every fire company in the United States to this convention. The association, if organized, will be of a mutual benefit and co-operative character.

Perhaps the need of popular education has never been more pithily put than when Mr. Eaton, National Commissioner of Education said: "While 300,000 voters turning from one side to the other, would control a Presidential election, this is one-sixth less than the number of illiterate males entitled to vote."

The experiment which some of our institutions of learning have been trying in the co-education of the sexes is attracting much attention abroad. The *Englishman's Review* for August contains an article on the subject of "Mixed Education," in which arguments for the joint education of the sexes are enforced by reference to American colleges.

An ingenious mechanic has invented a traveling trunk. Taking hold of the handle and lifting one end from the floor, a sharp pull draws out a hand-bar similar to those by which a hand-cart is drawn or propelled, and at the same time two strong wheels drop beneath. The trunk is at once a box on wheels, and the traveler can draw it away independent of porters or expressmen.

The cigar trade is now employing a vast amount of capital, and men who began small now wield millions of dollars in this business. Imported cigars are enormously expensive. This arises not only from their cost in Havana, but also from the duty, which is eighty per cent.

A new literary weekly is to make its appearance in New York next week, under the title of "*The American Athenæum*: an independent critical journal of literature, the fine arts, music and the drama."

A new start has been taken by the Carlist insurrection in Spain. It has begun to send out an official journal, dated from the probably very shifting headquarters of the chiefs in Catalonia.

All sorts of extraordinary occurrences are constantly transpiring in Georgia. The latest story is to the effect that a turtle's head, which had been cut off for several days, bit a duck's neck and killed the fowl.

The New York *Evening Post* advocates a sweeping change in the railway system of the United States, proposing a general system of consolidation and the establishment of a uniform rate for both passengers and freight for all distances.

A national convention of Quakers assembles in Wisconsin next month. This will afford a good opportunity for some enterprising reporter to find out how the "Quakers' vote" is going.

Not a grain of arsenic has been used in the manufacture of paper collars since the hue and cry was raised about it some years ago. The gloss on collars is now produced by the use of starch, white wax, gum arabic, blueing and spermaceti.

A Connecticut charcoal dealer has a Newfoundland dog which he has taught to jump into his basket and lie low while he fills in the charcoal. When the peddler carries the basket very full into the cellar, the purchaser looking out of the window and checking the basket, is quite satisfied. The dog, well trained, walks out with his master as if nothing had happened.

It has lately been demonstrated that the cheapest and best method of running log rafts is by means of steam tug-boats, and the present plan of employing a large crew and guiding the raft with oars will undoubtedly be soon dispensed with.

By a recent edict of the Japanese government, reporters for the native and European papers are now provided with accommodation seats in the courts of law and justice in all the treaty ports.

A rattlesnake was recently killed in Georgia which, according to the local papers, had swallowed a goose as far as the wings. That's about as far as we can swallow the story.

A couple of colored people in Kentucky were married lately on a saloon license. But as neither they nor the parson were aware that the document was anything else than a straight marriage license, no great harm was done.

The heat in Paris has been so intense this season that an eminent chemist has declared, that but a few more degrees were needed to fire the bitumen of the *trottoir*, and then farewell Paris.

PERSONAL.

The following authentic particulars concerning the late severe illness of Governor Curtin will be interesting to the thousands who cherish such strong devotion to the man. Governor Curtin has not been well for some time past, having had frequent attacks of cramp in the stomach, which an unconfortable state-room on the steamer in which he made the voyage homeward aggravated. The day after his landing he was seized with something like bilious cholic; but he is now relieved from that, though it has left him somewhat prostrated, and the attending physician says it will require perfect quiet and some little time to restore his usual strength. He has seen no one but his family and physician since his return to the United States.

Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, is lying in a dying condition at Mount Sterling, in that State, where he is visiting his daughter, Mrs. William Magowan. Senator Davis has never fully recovered from his almost fatal illness of last winter at Washington, although he has been actively engaged in the present canvass, having made a lengthy speech at Washington some weeks since. Mr. Davis is in the fullness of his years. He will be seventy-one this month.

General Sherman and his son Thomas expect to sail for the United States in the Cunard steamer Russia, which left Liverpool on the 5th instant.

It is reported that the younger Bennett has given orders for a magnificent monument to his father, intended to be the finest in Greenwood. The price is unlimited, but it is estimated that it will cost not less than $250,000. The shaft is to be of white marble, elaborately sculptured with symbolical figures representing the profession of journalism. The inscription will be simply "James Gordon Bennett," with age and date, and "Founder of the New York *Herald*."

When Henry Wilson came to South Bend, Indiana, to speak, Schuyler Colfax was watching the dying bed of his mother—the mother to whom he owed all his early training and encouragement. He declined an invitation to preside at the meeting, but sent his greetings to Wilson. The dying woman heard of the meeting, and said to her son: "Schuyler, you must go and preside. If you do not, you know what they will say. No matter about me. I wish you to go." And he went and introduced Senator Wilson in a generous, manly speech, and hastened back just in time to receive his mother's dying words.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted an invitation to visit Indiana this month, and will be likely to extend his tour to St. Louis.

A second Mr. Hoard has turned up in the person of Nathan Peake, a New Yorker, who suffered ten days' imprisonment in Spain, and who proposes to make Amadeus pay for it.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is thus photographed by a gentleman who recently interviewed him: "His chin is as clean shaven as that of a Yorkshire squire. He has thin whiskers, a bald head, and a certain dandyism of perfect neatness in all externals, as though he were a man who had nothing to do but keep himself clean. His brow is not very striking, and his features wear the air of dignified repose."

The venerable Secretary Seward is about to publish the history of his recent trip around the world. The work is edited by his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward, who accompanied Mr. Seward on his wonderful journey, and gives the record of travels, observations and philosophical reflections in Mr. Seward's own words; together with his interviews and talks with Presidents, Kings, Emperors, Sultans, Khedives, Tycoons, Mikados, East Indian Potentates and his Holiness the Pope.

The *Nation*, which gets after evil-doers with a heavy, unswerving tramp, like nothing on earth so much as an avenging elephant, by which every slumberer has sometime been pursued through dream land, has its eye fixed upon the telegraph companies who are trying to make us believe that postal telegraph does not pay. It says: "The telegraph is too valuable property to be given up without a prolonged struggle on the part of the corporations which now monopolize the lines, and if the struggle involves a little economy of the truth, why, we must recollect that there is a good deal of human nature in man." It goes on to show, that in England, it has not only supported itself, but brought $1,500,000 during the last year.

THE small birds question receives an illustration from the case of St. Helena. This island has the most wonderfully fertile soil, and the climate is most favorable to the growth of both tropical and European products. But these were of no avail for many years, from the inroads of various insects, and it was not until the assistance of various Indian and African birds had been obtained that the people were able to cultivate their gardens with success. This they are now able to do. The same thing is true of Ascension Island.

A young Boston physician was the other day sentenced at his own request to the house of industry, who, two years ago, occupied a leading position among his associates, with a practice of $4,000 a year, but who had fallen a victim to drink, and was obliged to resort to this method of cure.

Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Who ever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisonous alkaloids, under such circumstances, is an ally of the ailment and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of weakness and despondency thousands have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medical ingredients are remarkable for their sensitive properties, and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder inci dent to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and restorative is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhilarants.

HOPKINS'S IMPROVED MAGIC HEALING POWDER,

Fine as Dust. The only natural and complete remedy for Sores and Wounds on HORSES and CATTLE. Scratches, Grease Heals, Thrush, Foll Evil, Fistula, Quitter, Sore Back, Sore Tongue, Galls, Fresh Cuts, Sore Teats on Cows, Hoof Rot, Foul in Cattle's Feet, &c.

The Hopkins Magic Healing Powder, one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age, is destined to make a Complete Revolution in the manner of treating sores and wounds on both man and beast, discarding Salves, Plasters, Ointments, Poisonous Washes and Liniments. It will not inflame or aggravate disease, but on the first application begins assisting Nature to Heal. We challenge the World to produce any other remedy that will cure diseases named on our circular as quickly and satisfactorily as the Magic Healing Powder.

REFERENCES.—Alex. Pitcairn, James Verner, D. F. Mercy, Charles Armstrong, Frank Ardary, John Boyd, Burns, O'Neil & Reily, Wm. McCallin, Dr. Clark, John Wilson, Wm. J. White, Chief Engineer Fire Department, Rainbow & Alcor, Spencer & Willerson, Jas Flood, Armstrong & Mathews, Fairman, Taggart & Co., S. S. Grier & Co., Jacob Wilbert, Superintendent Penn Street Horse Railroad Stables, Supt. of Ohio Street and Western Avenue Horse Railroad Stables, Supt. of Central Horse Railroad Sales, Supt. Oakland and East Liberty Horse Railroad Stables, Supt. of Pittsburgh and Birmingham Horse Railroad Stables, Supt. of Pittsburgh and Ormsby Railroad Stables.

RODY PATTERSON'S CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that I have the onighly tested Dr. Hopkins's Magic Healing Powder, and find it to be an article of merit, have adopted it, and would recommend it to others as being the most speedy and reliable remedy for cleaning and healing sores on horses that I have ever used.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1872.

Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, Pittsburgh, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VENILLA BEANS, "PRIME," FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FRUIT JUICES, CITRIC ACID,

SPONGE, "S. W.," SELECT. SPONGE, "VENITIAN," BATHING. SPONGE, SURGEONS', SPONGE, REEF,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner First avenue and Wood street,

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUFAW,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

The Wheat Field of America!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land clear of all Taxes, $4 to $8 per Acre further easy. $2 00 to $8.4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT. Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7 30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $8 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers, under the new Law (March 3), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and Account of new Homestead Law. Address

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Or 23 FIFTH AVENUE, corner Ninth st., New York.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $4,000,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & Co.,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to their charge. Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, MASSILLON, CANTON, NEW LISBON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW CASTLE, LISMAN, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 5, 1872.

We learn from Washington that an interesting computation has just been made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, designed to show the relative standing in the money markets of the world of the credit of the French and American governments, as indicated by the success of the recent French loan and the market value of our own securities. The full data desirable are wanting in respect to the French loan. But assuming it to run twenty years, the amount of interest realized to the investor at 84.50 would be 6.3 per cent., while the interest upon the present gold value of United States 6 per cents for the same time is 5.18 per cent.; and comparing the loans upon the basis of perpetuity, the United States would still be able to borrow at 5.12, while the French must pay 5.97. In other words, the borrowing power of the United States is considerably better than that of the French government.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
New 6s	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	123¾	123¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾

*Ex. coupon.

—The exact losses by the Chicago fire are now, for the first time, published in the report of the Auditor of the State of Illinois. It shows very clearly what Chicago lost by the fire, and also what that city lost by the insurance companies. The total claims for losses in the burnt district amounts to $96,553,730. These claims were due by insurance companies having an aggregate paid up capital of $24,410,750, and having an aggregate net assets of $30,594,400, making a total available asset of $95,114,150, about one and a half million dollars less than the total insurance losses. But, fortunately for Chicago, the risks were not equally distributed in solvent companies. A large portion of the risks were on companies which were unable to meet their obligations. The following statement shows the exact character of the risks and losses, and the amount paid up so far:

RISKS, LOSSES AND PAYMENTS OF CLAIMS.

Total risks in burnt districts	$100,225,779 90
Amount adjusted	$90,555,241 18
Amount unadjusted and not resisted	5,968,272 68
Amount resisted	189,267 04
Am't of losses claimed	$96,553,730 94
Amount paid	$87,998,985 88
Savings and discount	3,173,760 82
Total amount unpaid	53,586,924 24
Total	$96,553,730 94

Here we find that the total payments amount to $87,998,995, leaving a balance of insurance losses still unpaid of $53,586,924. It is estimated that of this sum $12,106,817 are due by solvent companies and will yet be paid. This will increase the payments to $100,105,812, thus reducing the net losses of Chicago on insurance risks to $46,447,918.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 5, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton						
Western Union Tel	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾		
Quicksilver	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾		
Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Adams Express	95		95			
Wells, Fargo Express	76		76			
American Express	50¼		50¼			
United States Express	67½		68½			
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	115		115			
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central			131½	132		
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	74	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	76	76	76	76	76	76
Do. preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Fort Wayne						
Do. preferred						
Ohio & Mississippi	95¾	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Toledo		104		104		
Do. preferred		115		115		
Canton, Zanesv. & Cin.		60		60		
Hannibal & St. Jo.		115		114		
New Jersey Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½
Phila. and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Catawissa	45
Oil Creek & Alley R.	57¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
North Penn'a R. R.	59
United Cos's of N. J.	127¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	93½

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,925, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,854, or 1,971 cars, and 1,000 head less than last week. Market dull and slow this morning; good cattle ¼c to ½c off; common to fair unchanged. The information from the East, together with the scarcity of good stock at home, make buyers shy of operating. All good stock disposed of; 1,000 head of Illinois steers, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs, at 6¼c; 19 Missouri steers, 967 lbs, at $4 12½; 60 Michigan, 903 to 1,070 lbs, at 5¾@6c; 140 Illinois, 1,015 to 1,100 lbs, at $4 50@4 80; 36 Ohio, 1,133 to 1,246 lbs, at 5½@5¾c; 57 Cherokees, 1,097 lbs, at 5¼c; 98 Indianas, 1,227 lbs, at $5 50; 72 Iowa, 1,117 lbs, at $5 12½. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day 6,400, making the total for the week 17,800, against 11,600 last week. Market slow at yesterday's prices; Canada lambs generally unsaleable; Canada sheep $5@5 50; ranged from $6 50 to $7 25, Canada sheep $5@5 50; western $5 00@6 00, according to quality; sales 1,610 Michigan sheep, 74 to 86 lbs, $5 37½a 5 62½; 1,000 Ohio, 96 lbs, $5 75; 1,000 Canada lambs, 62 to 66 lbs, $6 75a7.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,000, making the supply for the week thus far 17,100, against 14,900 last week. Market dull; good stock $5a5 25; common $4 90a5 75; some 300 Ohio, 296 to 264 lbs, $4 97½a4 25; 94 States, 310 to 264 lbs, $5a5 20.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined: No 2 white Wabash $1 25; No 3 do $1 16; No 1 red $1 56; No 2 do $1 37. Corn active and a shade higher; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 45½a46c; no grade 43c. Oats firm and a shade higher; No 2 Michigan 32½c; old 36c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 20¾.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Horses, No.	Mules, No.
Thursday, August 29	1,998	5,700	5,000	90	60
Friday, August 30	1,450	6,000	2,000	100	50
Saturday, August 31	1,062	2,500	600	45	10
Monday, Sept. 2	1,398	3,300	1,100	75	30
Tuesday, Sept. 3	1,044	3,000	2,500	45	20
Wednesday, Sept. 4	1,734	3,300	9,000	50	50
Total	9,504	21,300	22,200	285	20
Last week	8,622	21,985	15,425	300	64

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Below will be found the rates of freight to and from all principal points centering at Pittsburgh:

	Cattle, Per 100	Hogs, Per 100	Sheep, Per 100
Chicago to Pittsburgh	45c	50c	55c
Crestline to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	42c	42c	30c
St. Louis to Pittsburgh (special rate)	80c	$71 per car 30c	

Cattle.

When we closed our last report we stated that the market was good, with every prospect of continuing so the balance of the week. In this it exceeded the anticipations of all dealers. Advices were received on Friday from New York, stating that the market for cattle was higher, and the market closing at strong ¼c advance. The news caused a corresponding feeling here, and prices at once became better. On Friday there were but few cattle in the pens unsold, but the feeling was so good that had they been here a bunch of right good would have commanded 7¼c, and this is better than cattle have done for a long time.

There were some cattle in the yards intended for Allegheny, but the owner at once shipped them through to New York. Trade closed on Friday evening firm and strong. On Saturday some buyers were in the yards, but no cattle were offered, those arriving going through on first hands.

The feeling ruled quiet, and prices were quotable at least ¼ to ½c higher than at the first of the week, and the market closed firm and strong at the advance.

This week the market opened earlier than usual, quite a number of sales taking place on Monday. The feeling ruling was good, and prices steady at an advance of ¼ to ½c over the same time last week. Buyers all wanted to purchase so as to get shipped out before heavy receipts would arrive. Yesterday trade ruled good, and all the offerings of good to prime cattle sold quickly. Common also ruled better, though they did not go so fast as the better ones. To-day there is not so much as brisk, and although prices are no lower, yet the feeling is not quite so firm, and some of the dealers are looking for a decline.

The offerings of cattle in point of quality have, as a general thing, not been very good; though there were a few droves of really prime offered.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades and kins sold: Extra 1,400 lbs steers, $7 25 to $7 37; extra 1,300 $7 00 to $7 25; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; good 1,100 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 35; good 1,000 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common, $4 25 to $5; stockers, $3 25 to $3 50; bulls &c., $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

When closing our last report we stated that the number of hogs on sale was large, but that the great part of them were grassers, also that good corn hogs were in demand, while grassers sold dull from 75c to $1 ₩ 100 lbs lower. The run toward the last of the week became light of all kinds, and the market, of course, advanced rapidly. On Saturday the demand was greater than the supply, and extra Philadelphia were fairly quotable at 6c for choice picked. Trade ruled good throughout the day, and the market closed firm, with an upward tendency. On Sunday and Monday the receipts were more free, and this checked the upward tendency. Buyers were cautious about taking hold, and were disposed to wait for further arrivals. Sales were made of a fair number of good hogs, but prices were not quite so good as on Saturday. On Tuesday the arrivals ruled fair and prices were a little weaker, the market closing with a downward tendency. To-day the arrivals are a little heavy, and in consequence trade is slower, with prices at least ¼c lower than on Saturday, at which time a bunch of extra hogs brought 6c; now nothing is quotable over $5 75. Buyers for York hogs were not in the market to-day, and the offerings of this grade are held over. The feeling is not strong as it looks as if lower prices would rule if the runs continue free. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $5 75; prime Philadelphia $5 50 to $5 65; Baltimore $5 35; Yorkers $4 75 to $4 85.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the sheep trade was good. The offerings was light, particularly of good stock, and under the demand prices ruled ¼c higher at the close of the week, with everything sold and market strong. This week the receipts were light up till Tuesday afternoon, and sales were made of stock about as fast as it came in. To-day the receipts are heavy and prices a shade off. Buyers are not so anxious to purchase now and trade is slower, with quotations inclined downward.

Following are the rates current: Extra sheep $6 25 to $6 50; prime 95 lbs sheep $6 00 to $6 25; prime 90 lbs sheep $5 75 to $6 00; good 85 lbs sheep $5 65 to $5 75; good 80 lbs sheep $5 25 to $5 50.

Cattle Sales.

HALLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	15,360	$4 37½	16	20,960	$5 75
16	18,200	4 90	16	20,720	6 00
16	6,400	5 75	18	20,220	6 40
34	42,240	6 00	15	18,750	6 50

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

45	3,140	4 00	2	4 50
30	25,050	4 60	15	4 00
15	15,640	4 60	15	7 10

SADLER, HAYNES & CO SOLD

38	38,250	5 62½	35	5 85
19	19,720	5 87½	16	6 25
9	6,220	5 75	17	6 25
19	18,030	4 40	14	5 00
17	19,530	6 45	23	6 80
17	19,530	6 75	17	7 00
9	9,080	5 12	19	5 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

21	19,460	5 00	19	5 50
20	19,870	4 75	16	5 00
39	38,760	4 90	34	5 00
21	18,280	4 60	17	6 50
34	28,790	5 75	1	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

21	17,540	4 00	810	4 00
17	18,610	4 45	18	21,430
18	16,560	5	18	19,560
19	17,670	4 75	2	2,300
24	16,720	4 50	17	19,470
37	37,370	5 80	23	19,990
41	41,000	6	11	8,480
20	21,660	5 10	19	19,490
19	18,600	4 50	17	19,220
16	17,200	5 12	19	20,340
15	15,004	4 60	34	42,160

Hogs.

SADLER, HAYNES & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	20,070	5 65	220	60,760	5 62
80	22,080	5 20	180	50,400	5 00

HALLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

73	21,450	5	17	4,850

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

60	12,000	4 80	7	1,670
60	13,220	5 12½	12	2,900
68	11,050	5 50	54	12,120
52	15,010	5 25	52	13,700

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

88	13,610	4 80	12	12,600
85	9,700	5 10	115	26,240
17	3,230	5 65	67	8,500
92	11,540	5 15	25	2,950
20	22,350	5 70	66	19,980

H. G. IMBODY & CO. BOUGHT

8	2,480	5 50	7	1,410
24	5,090	5 42½	9	2,256
48	11,030	5 25	11	2,620
49	11,078	5 50	41	8,930
48	10,800	5 62½	36	8,100
84	22,790 extra	6 00	91	22,860
83	20,070	5 65	114	25,440
32	21,090	5 70	32	23,010
75	17,250	5 60	98	22,050
21	20,810	5 10	19	2,240
114	22,500	5 50	52	12,020
84	20,530	5 70	75	22,720
114	44,540	5 65	74	14,790
19	4,620	5 40	31	6,450
63	13,240	5 45	54	12,200

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
190	15,880	5 70	93	28,000	4 85

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

257	21,060	5 15		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

102	15,540	6 10	111	7,220
100	2,200	5 70	196	10,140
210	16,870	5 70	107	8,450
45	4,200	5 60	16	1,440

SADLER, HAYNES & CO. SOLD

105	8,620	2 50	16	16,020
47	2,510	5 50	172	per head
102	7,960	5 05	104	8,285
100	8,500	5 00	114	9,120
108	8,810	5 85	197	16,490

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

54	4,810	4 62½	60	9,360
196	16,540	5 60	50	2,900
200	17,220	5 50	190	10,260
178	8,180	5 60	119	10,230
87	18,010	5 65	99	7,020
82	6,980	5 25		

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 4.—Pig iron is in scanty supply, and held with much firmness. Sales of American No 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $22a23; American No 2 foundry pig, at furnace, $19a21; American No 3 forge pig, at furnace, $17a18; American No 4 white and mottled, at furnace, $16a17. Scotch pig (cargo lots for shipment), $31a32; old rails, 1¼s, for shipment here, gold, (Ts, 90c @ ton less), $33a34; old rails, D¼s, on the spot and for arrival, gold, (Ts 90c @ ton less), 32a33; No 1 wrought scrap (ex-ship), currency, $25a27; No 1 wrought scrap (for shipment here), $27 50a29; American common bar (mill price), $66a100; American rails, (mill, $60a65; English rails (ex ship N. Y.), gold, $75a76.—*Enquirer.*

English Iron Works.

The *Iron and Steel Institute Journal* gives the following tables, showing the enormous extent of the iron producing plant of Great Britain:

	Built.	In blast.
Cleveland	94	39
Northeast of England	43	25
Northwest of England	30	16
South Staffordshire	156	101
North Staffordshire	42	28
Shropshire	32	22
Yorkshire—South and West Riding	54	41
Yorkshire—North	27	20
Northampton and Lincoln	26	15
Gloucester, Wilts, &c	18	12
North Wales	6	3
South Wales and Monmouth	183	120
Scotland	154	130
Total	945	737

PUDDLING FURNACES.

	Number.
North of England	1,900
Northwest of England	75
Yorkshire—West Riding	300
Yorkshire—South Riding	340
Lincolnshire	120
South Staffordshire	2,040
North Staffordshire	444
Shropshire	206
Gloucester, Wilts, &c	336
Somersetshire	9
North Wales	60
South Wales and Monmouth	1,738
Scotland	585
Total	7,856

The number of furnaces in blast undoubtedly refers to the time before the late advance in prices. As given above, about 71 per cent. of the furnaces were in blast, and 93 per cent. that is not practicable to estimate from this what the percentage increase in the make under the new condition of things is to be, for the idle furnaces include a much larger proportion of old pattern, small furnaces than those at work. But there are circumstances which counterbalance this difference. The high price of coal and ore, combined with old long time contracts at low rates, and the indolence of the miners, compel furnaces to run on half blast. The *Colliery Guardian* says that in the Cleveland district the average monthly make per furnace is only 1,238 tons this year, against 1,311 tons in 1871.

It has become the opinion of many that the use of the hot blast has deteriorated the quality of pig iron. But some of the foremost iron masters, both in this country and Europe, believe that the hot blast has actually improved our iron. Fairbanke and Hodgkinson's experiments show a very decided improvement both in the tensile and crushing strength of hot blast over cold blast iron.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale Drug gists:

Acetic	lb	17	@	20	
Nitric	lb	1 44	@	1 50	
Tartaric	lb	70	@	72	
Alcohol, gal		1 95	@	2 10	
Alum	lb		@	4	
Copperas	lb		@	3	
Cream Tartar	lb		@	55	
Soda, Bi Carb	lb	24	@	28	
Soda Ash	lb	12	@	14	
Saltpetre	lb	15	@	16	
Ashes	lb		@		
Sal Soda	lb	6	@	6½	
Bal. Copa	lb	75	@	80	
Bay Rum, in Bond	gal		@	2 50	
Beeswax	lb	41	@	43	
Chalk, prepd	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Do Prec'd	lb	5	@	8	
Do Com'n	lb	45	@	55	
Blue Vit	lb		@		
American	lb	8	@	9	
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	9	
Blue Mass	lb		@	74	
Blue Vitr	lb	14	@	15	
Brimstone	lb	4½	@	5	
Brims roll	lb	4½	@	5½	
Flor Sul	lb	5	@	6	
Calomel	lb	1 42	@	1 50	
Cinchon'a	lb	1 62	@	1 70	
Camphor	lb	50	@	55	
Canthar's	lb	2 60	@	3 00	
Cloves	lb	47	@	50	
Cochineal	lb	50	@	55	
Corks, per case		5 00	@	5 75	
Cream Tar	lb	40	@	45	
Cubebs	lb	45	@	48	
Coudroar	lb	40	@	45	
Dover's Pow	lb	6 00	@	7 00	
20 Nit spts	lb	38	@	42	
Epsom Salts	lb	4	@	5	
Ext Logw	lb	12	@	12½	
Ext Cal'sya	lb	47	@	50	
Indian	lb		@		
Seed	lb		@		
Fustic chi'ps	lb	3	@	4	
Fustic solid	lb	8	@	10	
Gum	lb		@		
Arabic sts	lb	50	@	60	
Do Waste	lb	50	@	60	
Myrrh	lb	45	@	50	
Shellac	lb	50	@	54	
Opium	lb	6 00	@	6 50	
Flake	lb	90	@	2 30	
Hoffm'n's An	lb	7	@	11	
Indigo Ma	lb	2 25	@	2 40	
Span 8's	lb	1 40	@	1 50	
Iodine pes	lb		@	12 98	
Jump Ber	lb	7	@	11	
Iron Chlpd	lb	3	@	4	
Mace	lb	1	@	1	
Madder	lb	18	@	20	
Magnesia	lb	75	@	1 40	
Carb	lb	70	@	80	
Manna S fl	lb		@		
Morphia sul	lb	5 15	@	5 65	
Nutm No 1	lb		@	1 58	
Oil					
Bergamot	lb	5 80	@	6 00	
Castor	lb	2 40	@	2 50	
Cinnam	lb		@	5 70	
Cloves	lb	2 60	@	2 70	
Cod					
Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	2 50	
Lemon	lb	6 00	@	6 40	
Linseed	gal	1 00	@	1 05	
Neat's f	gal	1 15	@	1 40	
Olive	gal	2 50	@	3 00	
Quarts	doz	6 62	@	10 00	
Pints	doz	3 75	@	5 50	
Origan	lb	75	@	1 00	
Peppermt	lb	4 50	@	5 00	
Rosemary	lb	1 50	@	2 00	
Sassafras	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Sperm	gall	2 40	@	2 50	
Tanners	gall	62	@	65	
Whale	gall	60	@	65	
Winter'n	lb	1 80	@	2 00	
Opium	lb	6 15	@	6 30	
Pt Paris	bbl	4 50	@	4 75	
Potass	lb		@		
Bichrom	lb	20	@	22	
Chlorate	lb	60	@	65	
Iodide	lb	8 00	@		
Nitre	lb	13½	@	15½	
Prus yel	lb	45	@	50	
Quin sul'p	oz	3 25	@	3 75	
Rhubarb	lb		@		
Root					
Sal Ammo	lb	13½	@	17	
Saleratus	lb	8	@	9	
Soda	lb	3½	@	4½	
Seed					
Canary	lb	7	@	7½	
Caraway	lb	20	@	25	
Cardamon	lb	3 00	@	3 25	
Coriander	lb	15	@	20	
Senna Al	lb		@	28	
Sugar of L	lb		@	30	
Soda					
Bi Carb	lb	7	@	8	
Soap Cast	lb		@	18	
Cast wh	lb		@	20	
Sugar Ld	lb		@	25	
Turp spr	gall		@	95	
Varnish					
Copal	gall	1 50	@	2 25	
Japan	gall	90	@	1 35	
Lac'r No 1	gall	1	@	1 50	
Ven Red	lb	3	@	4	

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 5 2 10c, card rates, 2 @ cent. off net.

Iron wedges	¼c @ lb net
Norway Nail rods	2 @ cent. off
Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 40c @ foot of fence, less 5 @ cent. net	
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	.50 and 10 @ cent. off net
Plow bolts	.40 " "
Stove bolts at the list price	
Machine and square head bolts, new list	10 "
Coach and lag screws, new list	10 "
Bolt ends, new list	10 "
Square and hexagon nuts and washers, new list, 2½c ₩ lb off, net.	
1 cent ₩ lb extra for less than one keg of each size.	

	Net Prices.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam. 6c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 6c; ⅝ in. diam. 6¼c @ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks, ¼c @ lb extra.	
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ¾ in. diam., 9¾; 9-16 in. diam. 10¾c; ⅝ in. diam. 11¾c; ½ in. diam. 13¾c. 1 cent ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.	
Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam 10¾c; ⅝ in. diam. 11¾c; ½ in. diam. 13¾c; ⅜ in. diam. 15¾c.	
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8¾c @ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 9c @ ₩ lb.	
Strap and T hinges at the list price, net. Delivery as shipped.	
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 @ 100 net
Duck nest tuyere irons	$17 00 @ doz. net
Cast iron washers	.5½c @ lb
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2 in. diam, over 8 feet long	9c @ lb
1 to 2 in. diam, 8 feet or less	6½c
1 to 2 in. diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long	7½c
¾, ⅞ and 1 in. diam, over 4 feet long	7½c
¾, ⅞ and 1 in. diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long	7½c
	8c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	.55c cts @ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	.70c @ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by ½ at screw end	$1 00 @ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end	$1 20 @ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end	$1 40 @ set of 8 bolts
½c @ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ½. All lengths made.	
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	.18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	.20c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	.38c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₩ set	.62½
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	.62½
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	.75c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 4 inch wide, ₩ set	.87½
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	.16½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	.45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each	.16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do	.13½c
Wrought thimbles, each	.11c
Stay chain hooks	.7c
Single tree or end clips, fig. 1 on cut, each	.9c
Double or centre clips, light pattern, fig 2 on cut	.11c
Double or center clips, heavy patterns, fig 2 on cut	.12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 10 ₩ cent. discount.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000	.50 lbs 10c ne
Wagon box staples, box iron, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000	.12 50 net
Neck yoke eyes, each	.60c net
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	.85½c net
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1¼ inch diameter, ₩ lb	.6½c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb	.11½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	.13½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 1 lb

THE VERY LATEST.

The Erie Fire.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Reed House.

ERIE, September 5.—The particulars of the conflagration last night were as follows: The Reed House caught fire a little after nine o'clock in the fourth story, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were tardy in getting on the ground, and were much embarrassed by the bursting of hose. It was about half an hour after the alarm before the engines were playing with any perceptible effect, and the fire was too far gone then to save the building, and all efforts were concentrated then to prevent the flames from spreading to the rest of the block. The firemen were successful in this, though the fire was not under control till five o'clock A. M. The boarders lost most of their effects, but the loss of the occupants of the twelve stores and offices on the first story is covered by insurance. The Reed House and furniture cost about $260,000, and there was $100,000 insurance on the building and $17,500 on the furniture. The outside walls are good and most of the inside walls are standing. It is believed the house can be rebuilt for $120,000. Loss on furniture, exclusive of insurance, about $38,000.

The insurance companies interested in the Reed House conflagration are as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,500; Home, of New York, $12,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $10,000; Imperial, of London, $10,000; Hartford, $8,250; North British and Mercantile, $8,000; Lycoming, of Muncy, $7,500; Queen, of Liverpool, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $7,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $6,500; Continental, of N. Y., $6,000; Commercial Union, of London, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Commonwealth, of Springfield, Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Germania, $5,000; Hartford, of New York, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $4,500; Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, $4,500; Niagara, $5,750; North America, of Philadelphia, $3,500; American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Williamsport, $2,500; West Chester, of New York, $2,500; Rochester German, of Rochester, $2,500; Union, of Boston, $2,500; International, of New York, $2,500; Bangor, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, $2,000; Bangor, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, $2,000; Wyoming, of Wilkesbarre, $2,000; Wyoming, of Wilkesbarre, $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $1,800; Farmers, of York, Pa., $1,200; Central, of Altoona, Pa., $1,000; Alps, of Erie, Pa., $1,000; total, $164,000.

It will be seen that over one-third of the loss is sustained by foreign companies.

Railroad Catastrophe.

COLLISION OF TRAINS NEAR INDEPENDENCE, OHIO.

Two Cars Telescoped—Five or Six Passengers Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 5, 1872.

News has just reached us of a terrible collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Independence, in this county, between the southern bound excursion train of this evening, consisting of thirteen crowded cars and the express north. Two cars were telescoped, according to rumors. As there is no telegraph office near there it will be impossible to hear the particulars to-night. All the doctors of Mansfield, Bellevue, Bellefille and Mt. Vernon have been sent for by the railroad company to proceed to the scene of the disaster. The officers of the company are very reticent.

A man, whose name is as yet unknown, was killed at the depot to-night by falling under a moving train while attempting to get on.

Information from Independence reports five or six persons killed and a number wounded.

Later Particulars.

Later news from the scene of the accident between Independence and Bellville gives the following names of killed and wounded: Killed—Beach Harris, Louisville, O.; James Shields, Hunt's Station, O.; Chuzzleworth Scott, Mount Vernon, O.; George Hyatone, boy, Independence, O. Wounded—Amanda Smith, Mount Vernon, O.; Wm. Hatfield, Hartford, O.; Wm. Jasper and Lady, Columbus, O.; Mr. Adams, Pulaskville; Charles Lee, Fredericktown; James Aunget, Independence, O.; Mr. McClurken, Fredericktown; Wm. Messon, Columbus, O.; Franklin McMoores, Centreville, O.; Charles Wise, Newark, O.; A. E. Pinney, Newark, O.; Joseph Shepler, Mansfield, O.; Harry Martin, Mt. Vernon, O.; Jas. Rowe, Locke, O.; Wakefield Ramsey, Independence, O.; Thos. Henderson, Lancaster, O.; J. S. Stoutt, Mt. Vernon, O.; J. A. Adams, Zanesville, O.; L. N. Stump, Claypool, O.; Daniel Holston, Zanesville, O.; Wm. McLaughlin, Louisville, O.; Wm. Lambert, Independence, O.; John Schuily, Mt. Vernon, O.; E. W. Randall, Mt. Vernon, O.; Andrew McClellan, Independence, O.; Robert B. Blackburn, Toledo, O.; Simon D. Franck, Bellville, O. Total, four killed and twenty-eight wounded.

VERMONT ELECTION.

First Reports of Complete Republican Success Hold Good.

RUTLAND, VT., September 5.—Complete returns from Rutland county give Converse 4,541, Gardner 2,950. Republican majority 2,491—a loss of 139 on the vote of 1870. Pennington county, complete, gives Converse, Republican, a majority of 966. Two Republican State Senators have been elected by about 1,000 majority each. Twenty elected Democratic Senators at the last election.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 5.—The Burlington *Free Press* has returns from 201 towns, casting seven-eighths of the vote of the State. They give Converse 38,146 and Gardner 14,849. The remaining towns will add about 2,500 to Converse's majority, which will be in the neighborhood of 25,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House will have fewer Greeley representatives than there were Democrats in the last Legislature.

The Ohio State Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 5, 1872.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain of last night and threatening weather up to ten o'clock to-day, there was a regular jam at the Ohio State Fair. Ten thousand tickets were sold at the gates, and thirty-five thousand persons were inside the fair grounds—at least five thousand more than on the fourth day last year. The track being heavy from the effect of recent rains, the principal pacing and trotting matches, &c., were postponed until to-morrow, which will be the great horse day, and no doubt a large crowd will be in attendance. The track is now in splendid condition.

Soldiers' Meeting at Titusville—Delegation to Pittsburgh Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 5, 1872.

The soldiers and sailors of the oil regions held a meeting in this city last evening, and was addressed by Hon. W. W. Brown, of Corry. There was a large attendance, and nearly all signified their intention to attend the Soldiers' Convention to be held in Pittsburgh. Committees on transportation were appointed, also a committee to furnish quarters for the delegation during their stay in Pittsburgh. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The delegation from the Oil Regions, to the Pittsburgh Convention will number about one hundred.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage September 5, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. L. Oppenheimer, New York, N. Y.	2
Miss Beckie Agnew, Williamsport, Pa.	2
Murray, Miller & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Hugh Miller, Etna, Pa.	2
J. R. McKinney, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
James Campbell, Woodville, Pa.	1
Alex. Dean, Rochester, Pa.	2
H. H. Houston, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Miss C. D. Loyd, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	1
Mrs. Mattie Hoyt, Bridgewater, Pa.	2
B. D. Franklin, Chicago, Ill.	3
C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.	2
Miss Eva Fisher, Dixenburg, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Messrs. Messinger & Backers, merchants of Parker's Landing, yesterday filed a petition asking that McPherson Bros., oil dealers of the same place, be declared bankrupt. The petitioners allege that the firm is indebted to them to the amount of over seven thousand dollars, in the shape of promissory notes. They also allege that the firm have committed acts of bankruptcy in transferring leases of oil wells and confessing judgments in favor of certain creditors, with a view of giving them undue preference over others. The petitioners also ask for an injunction restraining execution creditors from disposing of the property of the alleged bankrupts. The usual order to show cause was granted in the case, and a restraining order was also issued.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT CASE.

A petition was presented by the assignee of H. B. Hawxhurst, of Erie, a bankrupt, asking for an attachment for John Butley, of the same county, for contempt. Butley, it appears, had upon 120.96 acres of land in Illinois belonging to the bankrupt, but afterwards refused to pay over the amount of the same to the assignee. An order of Court was then issued directing him to make immediate payment of the amount claimed. A copy of this order was duly served upon him, but as he still refused to obey, the attachment for contempt was prayed for. The motion was granted by Judge McCandless, and the attachment was issued.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of William Schmoize and Joseph McCoy, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Felix Rodgers, the jury found a verdict of not guilty—defendants to pay two-thirds of the costs, and prosecutor one-third.

F. McDonald, of the Fourth ward, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was acquitted, but ordered to pay costs.

Christopher Jeckel, charged with assaulting James P. Barker with a deadly weapon, placed on trial, but the case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commencenth Against.

David Watkins,	Barney Hildebrand,
Robert Smith, (2 cases)	Wm. Murphy,
Wm. Pearce, (2 cases)	Charles Grier,
Magdalena A. Reeley,	John Burger, et al.,
Michael Conlon,	John Cuff,
P. Fetherstone,	Frank Bausman,
Wm. Young,	Alex. Fewis,
John Irwin,	John Pearce.
John Beck,	

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This morning the box office will open for the sale of tickets for the introductory performances of the new company. The season will be inaugurated on Saturday afternoon when, for the matinee performance, will be presented the romantic drama entitled "The Lone House on the Bridge of Notre Dame." The same piece will be repeated in the evening, in connection with the nautical drama "Jack's the Lad." Secure seats early to avoid disappointment.

American Theater.

The great attractions nightly presented at this resort are effectual in keeping Manager Aims' treasurer quite busy. This evening there will be an entire change of programme.

Varieties Theater.

Managers Gardiner and Trimble have a first class company on their stage, and each evening an excellent performance takes place. See bills of day.

A Cowardly Trick.

The people of Allentown, on Wednesday evening, were about to raise a Grant and Wilson pole, seventy feet in height. Just before the ceremonies began it was discovered that some cowardly scamp had sawed the pole half way through at a distance of about twenty-five feet from the top. The intention of the malicious individual, of course, was to have the upper portion of the pole break off, and perhaps fall and kill some one. The discovery was decidedly lucky. In a few moments the "smash was healthed," and the pole elevated on top of the highest knoll in the vicinity of Allentown. A beautiful flag was unfurled from the top of the pole, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the event.

Lamp Explosion.

About half-past eight o'clock last night a "non-explosive" oil lamp exploded in the printing office of **Bakewell & Marthen's**, 75 Grant street, and for a time a fire seemed imminent. An alarm was sounded from box 26, but before the engines arrived the fire had been extinguished. The damage done was trifling.

Buckalew's Speech.

He Clamors for "Reform."

HOW HE DEFENDS HIS RECORD.

His Explanation of the Fishing Creek Confederacy.

Has Not a Word to Say for Greeley.

REMARKS OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Mr. Buckalew's first speech in Pittsburgh was delivered last night in the Academy of Music, Liberty street. The night was exceedingly inclement, rain having fallen all evening. The Academy, which is only a medium sized hall, seating about one thousand persons, was of course filled. There was no preliminary enthusiasm, however—no wild excitement, no rushing, no extra display of bunting, no bonfires, no illumination. The hall was not opened until after eight o'clock, when the doors leading to the galleries were unlocked, and these apartments filled up. Those who had been kept waiting in the streets exhibited no little ill temper over what they styled the "miserable arrangements." The parquette and dress circle were reserved for the clubs, and were not opened until the speaker arrived.

At a quarter past eight, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who was seeking an available seat, was conducted across the stage by W. D. Moore, Esq., and his appearance was the signal for a round of applause. There were cries of "Marshall," "Marshall," but he simply recognized the compliment by smiles and bows, declining to speak. Immediately after, the dress circle was opened, and soon filled up.

The next notable who appeared in the audience was the Rev. Mr. Fields, colored, whose presence created quite as much commotion as did Mr. Marshall's; doubtless because he was regarded as equally "out of place."

At half-past eight Mr. Buckalew had not yet appeared, and cries for "Marshall" were renewed. No chairman had yet been selected, and Mr. Moore prevailed on Mr. Marshall to take the position, but he declined the honor, deeming it improper to do so, as this was a Democratic meeting.

At twenty minutes before nine Mr. Buckalew made his appearance on the stage, escorted by the Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Central Club. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Wm. Hartley, candidate for Auditor General, and Mr. Kaufman, of Manch Chuck, "traveling companion" of Mr. Buckalew, also took seats on the platform.

Mr. Moore then announced the list of Vice Presidents, and introduced Mr. Buckalew, who was greeted with three cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKALEW.

Mr. Buckalew, after the usual preliminary remarks, alluded to his having served in the United States Senate, and in other capacities in this State, for many years, and yet he had never addressed a meeting of Western Pennsylvanians until very recently. He appeared before an Allegheny county audience with a cause and a purpose, which ought to give him a hearing. He then entered upon a discussion of the complaints made of abuses in the government of the State—in the legislative and executive departments. Legislation had been unjust, and the management of the State finances had been corrupt, and for the misdeeds of private individuals. The present meeting was not so much as to the truth of these complaints, but as to the importance of remedying what was wrong, and taking security for the future. With the object of reforming abuses, he had taken the nomination for Governor, and he now appealed to and assist in turning out those in power, he knew he would have to encounter frauds in the election—the colonization of voters, illegal voting and miscounting of legal votes. He then stated how the "reform" was to be inaugurated, which was simply to elect honest Charles R. Buckalew and James Williams Hartley.

Mr. Buckalew then referred to his Lancaster speech, stating that he had there given the facts in regard to the record of his public life, in reply to the charges made against him by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He repeated the main features of that speech, as to voting for appropriations for military purposes, etc. As to the case of soldiers, he was now charged with having voted to pay them too much—to pay them in gold. He paid them in paper. It would not be necessary for him to defend that vote. The credit of the government had been paid in gold, and he thought the soldiers were as good a class of creditors as any other. He thought the recording angel, when carrying this sin up, would drop a tear and blot it out. He had been in public life for over twenty years, his record was open, and he had nothing to defend, either here or elsewhere.

Speaking of the charges concerning the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," or "Camp Meeting," Mr. Buckalew said:

"I was in Washington from early in 1863 until about the end of July, 1864. When I returned home, some days afterward, General Couch, who had his headquarters at Chambersburg, called upon me at my residence, and told me that some of the drafted men at the upper end of our county had refused to report, and that they and some others had taken steps to resist. I said to him that I thought these reports were exaggerated; but that I would defer a journey I was about to make, and would go with him among these men. He could not go. I accompanied him to town. I found a gentleman to take a communication from him to these drafted men. This messenger was absent the next morning I left home and did not return for some time afterward; and some arrests of our citizens were made at the end of that month. Now, all that I ever had to do with that trouble was in a manner with General Couch, and he bore to me on the 29th of September, his testimony to the value of his assistance which I had rendered him on that occasion. He referred to it with satisfaction, and communicated the fact that I had given him; and that was the end of my whole connection with the draft in our county in 1864. But subsequently there was a trial at Harrisburg, of one of our arrested citizens, and the whole question was gone through with, as to the verity and truth of the resistance to the draft in that county; and upon full trial there was a unanimous acquittal of the gentleman, named McIlvaine. He was sent home, and the whole business of prosecuting the citizens for conspiracy came to an end. To sum it up in a word, there never was an officer of the United States, or any one acting under the authority of the United States, opposed, or resisted or even insulted in the limits of Columbia county. There never was the slightest resistance to the law in that county, and those who were concerned in the persecution of our citizens ought now to be heartily ashamed of it, and ought to regret that the whole thing has been brought up again after a lapse of eight years."

Mr. Buckalew then concluded by a reference to the great corruption which was abroad in this land, and especially in this State, where it came more directly under observation, and pointed out the evils—namely: the election of Buckalew, Hartley, and their Democratic associates on the ticket.

In conclusion, he said: The duty had been charged upon me, as the standard bearer in the State contest, to place these matters of reform before the people of the Commonwealth. Other gentlemen will speak of national issues. As a good preacher I generally confine myself to my text.

Mr. Buckalew then retired amid applause.

Some one in the audience then cried out: "Mr. Buckalew, how are you on the Currency?" To this Mr. Buckalew made no response; the hand struck up, and the anxious Greeleyite failed to draw an answer from the wily candidate for Governor.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR SPEAKS.

Mr. Moore then introduced Hon. Montgomery Blair who, in his most impressive theatrical manner, delivered a set speech of an hour's duration. He began by congratulating himself on having once enjoyed the confidence and esteem of President Lincoln, and having announced this as a kind of apology for his presence here, stated that he would confine his remarks to facts and statistics. The San Domingo affair, the sale of arms, the Custom House investigation, and the other similar exhausted subjects, were then discussed with no originality and very little force. Mr. Blair, although a fluent and pleasing speaker, failed to interest his audience, which, before he had concluded, had completed nearly one-half.

While Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Blair were speaking inside the house, a small collection on the pavement in front of the door was addressed by General Alfred L. McCalmont, of Franklin. The applause of this portion of the entertainment was furnished by a few small but noisy boys, who occupied the steps at the speaker's feet.

When Mr. Blair had concluded, Mr. Hartley, candidate for Auditor General, was introduced and made a short speech, referring factiously to the fact that he was comparatively unknown in the State, had never been up for office before, had received his present nomination quite unexpectedly, and could only account for it on the ground that he had been a consistent Democrat.

The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meetings To-night.

At East Birmingham, near Alderman Mercer's office; speakers, Maj. A. M. Brown and H. H. McCormick.

At Fulton and Webster streets, Hon. W. D. Porter, Maj. A. M. Brown, Paul J. Carson and G. S. Woodson.

Meetings for Saturday Night.

At Colfax School House, Twenty-second was; J. S. Ferguson, Esq., Maj. S. A. Monteith.

Temperanceville, near Dorrington's store; John S. Robb, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne.

At Lutz & Walz's Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Maj. S. Harper, and A. R. Mosier, Esq., of Wisconsin.

At Gehring's Hotel, Brownsville road; H. H. McCormick and S. F. Fulton, Esq.

At Birmingham, in Diamond, Maj. A. M. Brown, Gen. James S. Negley, and A. M. Watson, Esq.

At corner Penn and Baldwin and Wickline avenues, Reserve township, H. A. Collier and Fred. Lutez, Esqs.

At Bell's store, Banksville, Union township, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys and Hon. James L. Graham.

Flat Ward, Allegheny, Grant and Wilson Club.

This club met last evening in Quincy Hall, Christian street, between Diamond alley and Sandusky street. Mr. Henry M. Long, from the Executive Committee, reported it at the marching club was organized, on Tuesday evening, by unanimously electing Merritt S. Batcheler Captain. Several members of the Finance Committee reported that they had met with decided success in soliciting funds to defray the expenses of the club.

Hon. T. J. Bigham being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in his usual witty and humorous style. He referred to the action of Mr. Buckalew during his term in the United States Senate, and House of Representatives of this State, and concluded by paying a flattering tribute to the personal qualifications of General Hartranft. On conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Bigham.

The committee appointed by marching club reported that Merritt S. Batcheler, Captain of the Heath Zouaves, had accepted the position of captain of the club.

On motion of Henry M. Long, the question of uniforms was referred back to the marching club.

The pleasant part of the proceedings was deferred until the conclusion of the meeting, when Henry M. Long, Esq., on behalf of Mr. E. Mundin Parcell, presented the club with a handsome flag, on which is inscribed "Grant and Wilson." The flag is fine text lozge and four feet and one half feet wide. It was received by the President, Christian Yeager.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. Col. James M. Cooper will address the club on next Thursday evening.

Grant Club Organized in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth ward met last evening in the Armory on Thirty-sixth street, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization for the campaign. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm prevailed.

A permanent club was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Gen. A. L. Pearson.

Vice Presidents—Hon. E. H. Stowe, S. J. Wainwright, Dr. F. F. Arnesberg, William Ramsey, John Dilworth, William Hosack, George Garrison, John H. Kerr, Stephen Dietrich, Kennedy F. Large, Benjamin Bakewell, John Birth, Capt. C. D. Bravo, John Spalding and William Janney.

Secretaries—T. D. Keller, John A. Fox, Theodore Hill.

Finance Committee—William Hosack, Stephen Dietrich, Conrad Upperman, William Ramsey, John Dilworth, Kennedy F. Large, Dunlo, George Garrison, Dr. James Robinson and Alex. Black.

Committee on Speakers—Gen. A. L. Pearson, John H. Kerr, Ed. W. Johnston, John A. Fox, Will G. Bravo, Thos. D. Keller.

Committee on Music—Louis Lewis, Adam Hoerr, Irvin Neckerman, John Matthews, John L. Piper, Jr., Thomas Weisenberger, Henry Kuntz, William Brown.

Committee on Naturalization—Wesley Bravo, John H. Kerr, Sam. Matthews, Dr. L. F. Arnesberg, John Hoerr, John Upperman, Phillip Drum, James Faber, George Flaccus, Charles Hughes, Wm. Jahn, G. Ronshausen.

After the organization was completed, addresses were made by Hon. Thomas Howard and J. S. Haymaker, which were well received.

ENLARGED FACILITIES.

Grand Opening at J. D. Bernd's Wholesale Millinery Establishment—Increased Capacity of the House—New Features Introduced—Immense and Varied Attractions.

As is known to many of our readers, the imposing edifice on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, owned by Paul Hugus Hacke, and occupied by him and J. D. Bernd, has during the past summer been remodeled and enlarged by an addition of equal dimensions, erected on the adjoining lot fronting on Market street, which had been previously purchased for that purpose by Mr. Hacke. For the projection and successful prosecution of this enterprise to its completion Mr. Hacke deserves great credit, and it would be fortunate for our city did he find many to imitate his example. The building is now ready for occupancy and no pains or expense have been spared to adorn and beautify it throughout, and to thoroughly adapt it to the requirements of the extensive business it is designed to accommodate.

The carpenters' work on the new building was done by Chambers & Bro., of Allegheny, the painting by J. G. Pollock & Son, the plumbing by Jarvis Hallpine & Co., the steam fitting by Craig Bros., the gas fixtures were furnished by Weldon & Kelley, and the boilers by D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

Yesterday the grand opening of J. D. Bernd's wholesale millinery rooms, comprising the second, third and fourth floors, took place, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which would probably deterred many from going who would otherwise have been present, was numerously attended, and was a great success. From morning till night the rooms were thronged with ladies who admiringly viewed the magnificent display of goods presented, and examined the rich, rare, and beautiful silks, ribbons, flowers, feathers, etc., that merited their special attention and were peculiarly attractive. The visitors received every attention at the hands of the polite and accommodating salesmen connected with the establishment, and were afforded every facility for inspecting the goods and making the occasion one of pleasure and profit to them. In the afternoon a lunch, in the preparation of which no pains had been spared, was served up, to which it is needless to say, ample justice was done by those present.

By the improvements referred to, J. D. Bernd's capacity for business has been doubled, and the manner in which the rooms have been fitted up adds greatly to their appearance, and renders them far more convenient and pleasant than heretofore. Three finer storerooms than these, everything considered, it would be difficult to find in this city; their high ceilings, their abundance of light and ventilation, and their bright, cheerful appearance, make them most inviting, particularly to the ladies, who constitute so large a portion of the customers at this house. The increased facilities for showing goods, afforded by the enlargement of the rooms, is one of the most important features gained, and one which is of equal advantage to the proprietor and his patrons.

The first floor of the establishment comprises the ribbon, silk, velvet and piece goods department in which one of the most complete assortments of goods in this line to be found in any similar establishment in the country, is so arranged that the whole may be seen at a glance upon entering the apartment. The goods in this department have been either imported direct or selected with the greatest care in the eastern markets by Mr. Bernd, who as a shrewd and close buyer has few superiors and whose large experience enables him to fully understand the wants of the trade. Without giving details or minutely describing the various styles and novelties in this department, we can assure the trade that the stock is unusually complete, attractively varied to comprehend all goods in this line that may be required. The offices which are located on the same floor are elegantly and tastefully finished and furnished, and are withal as commodious and convenient as could be desired.

The second floor is occupied as the feather, flower, and ladies and gentlemen's hat department, and a magnificently furnished reception room and parlor for the exclusive use of ladies. Of the latter it need only be said that in all its appointments it is admirably adapted to subserve its intended purpose, and will doubtless be accordingly appreciated by the fair sex. Of the goods in this department much might be said. They are certainly rich and beautiful and pleasing enough to the sight to demand more than a passing notice. But as want of space forbids more than a general mention, suffice it to say they comprise the very best styles in the market.

The receiving and distributing department occupies the whole of the remaining floor. Here the goods are opened, assorted and sent to the respective departments to which they belong for exhibition and sale. On this floor, too, the work of packing goods for shipment, marking, etc., is performed.

But to the great credit of this popular house we have yet made no allusion. We refer to the otis steam elevator, running from the sidewalk on Fifth avenue to the fourth floor of the building. By the elevator the goods are conveyed to the receiving department with the greatest facility. The patrons of the house are, however, most benefitted by its operations as they have only to step from the sidewalk upon the elevator in order to reach any story of the building, thus avoiding the tedious and laborious process of ascending by stairways. This is the only steam elevator in the city that can be approached from the sidewalk, and Mr. Bernd is deserving the thanks of his numerous patrons for its introduction.

Since J. D. Bernd began his business career in this city some ten years ago, the volume of his sales has been constantly and rapidly increasing. During the time it has grown from ten thousand dollars a year, to a quarter of a million and bids fair during the ensuing year to considerably exceed that amount. This singular success is due in a great part be attributed to the fact that Mr. Bernd, while conducting a legitimate business, earned a reputation for keeping the best goods and the latest styles in the market. Besides he soon gained the public confidence for fair and honorable dealing, representing all goods as they were, and using his utmost endeavors to please customers and satisfy every customer. To-day he is the only wholesale dealer, exclusively in millinery goods, in the city; does a larger business than any house, offering the same line of goods, and in there are but few houses in the country, including the Eastern establishments that have a more extensive trade than the one he owns and controls. While Mr. Bernd's success has been signal, he has deserved it for his close attention to business and the unfailing tact and prudence of the trade he supplies. Our readers will find him at this time specially prepared for his immense trade with a stock of goods equal if not superior to any ever brought to this market. Before buying fall goods favor him with a visit.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Central.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, at a siding near Braidsville intersection on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. No. 1 through coal train east ran into express freight train No. 4, killing B. F. McCauley, engineer of the coal train, and seriously injuring George Forward, his fireman. The freight train, it appears, was also entering a siding in order to allow the coal train to pass. About one-half only of the freight train had left the main track when the coal train came thundering along at a good rate of speed. The engine went crashing through one of the box cars, knocking eight of the latter off the track and wrecking it badly. The engine was somewhat perfectly ruined. As soon as the shock was over the employees of the trains immediately went to the rescue of the engineer and fireman of the freight train. The former was taken from the wreck dead, and the latter with an arm so badly lacerated that it was subsequently amputated a little below the elbow. McCauley resided at South Madison, Indiana, where his remains were forwarded yesterday. He was thirty-five years of age. Forward, the injured man, resides on Franklin street, in this city, where he arrived yesterday, and is receiving proper medical attention. The gang of hands were speedily dispatched to the scene of the accident and the track was soon relieved of the obstructions, and travel continued as usual.

Wm. H. Mechling presents a sample apple from his own orchard, on Oakland avenue, measuring thirteen inches in diameter and weighing fourteen and a half ounces, and of exceedingly fine flavor.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y.

Another Great Sale of the Allegheny City Poor Farm Lots.

The Allegheny Councils have authorized the Directors of the Poor to sell the balance of the Poor Farm property at Millvale borough. In pursuance thereof the Directors have fixed upon Thursday next, 12th inst., for the sale of about 150 lots, varying in size from 24 by 150 to 5 acres. As these Poor Farm sales have always created a great furor among lot buyers, we anticipate an intense excitement on the forthcoming occasion, seeing that the sales are drawing to a close. Great advances have taken place in the value of property in Millvale borough since the city opened up its property to the public. Still greater advances may justly be anticipated in view of the growth and substantial improvement of the place. Plans may be had on application to the auctioneer, Mr. A. Leggate, 139 Federal street, Allegheny.

Worthless Trusses.

Don't spend your money for a worthless Truss, but go to Dr. Reichenbach, at No. 11 Market street, and he will cure you of your rupture.

The Million.

This is the name of a new stove about to be introduced by the well known firm of Messrs. J. B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street. This stove, while it will answer every purpose as a first class cook stove, can yet be sold at a price that will bring it within the reach of all. It is designed for the million, and cannot fail to meet with a ready sale. It is well finished, beautiful in design, neat, durable and well made in every respect. Call and examine it.

If You Have Property

To insure call on Mr. James E. Stevenson, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, and ascertain full particulars concerning the workings of this institution before obtaining your policy. It is one of the most reliable of our home companies, its officers and directors are well known business men, its claims are promptly met with liberal settlements, all losses are promptly and satisfactorily adjusted, and in short absolute security is guaranteed to the insured. Office over Second National Bank, corner of Federal street and the Diamond.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. if

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at H. H. Palmer's hat house, 140 and 151 Wood street.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies Division, No. 255 Penn avenue; Boys' Division, 267 Penn avenue. This well known and thoroughly successful school will reopen on the 11th of September. Mr. Newell will be in the office, No. 255, from nine till two o'clock daily, to consult with parents and to receive applications for the admission of pupils. Information regarding the course of study, &c., in the catalogue, to be had in the book and music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.*

J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

Don't Buy a Hat

Until you have seen the late styles at the popular one price establishment of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Public Meeting of Citizens.

Saturday evening, September 7th, at seven o'clock, at the Third ward school house, on Grant street. All those opposed to the infamous bargain entered into by many of our City Councilmen with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vacate the very important streets of Grant and Washington, and also to purchase property and build abutments for bridges for the accommodation of that corporation, are requested to assemble and act with promptness before this foul measure is consummated. MANY CITIZENS.

The Only Physician

Who can successfully treat the worst cases of rupture is Dr. John Reichenbach, of No. 11 Market street. In no case does he fail to effect a positive cure. The afflicted should give him a trial.

Have You Seen It?

The Emerson Hat can only be found at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

The Royal Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Insurance Company was held in Liverpool, England, on the 24 ult. The chairman of the company, C. Turner, Esq., M. P., presided on the occasion. The annual report showed that the receipts of fire premiums for the year had amounted to £687,361 12s 11d ($3,436,806), and the losses by fire, including Chicago losses, to £384,060 8s 5d ($1,920,300). After providing for unexpired liabilities, etc., the net profit for the year amounted to £98,-831 15s 1d ($344,255). The business of the year showed an increase of £183,425 in fire premiums alone ($927,125). A very large proportion of this increase of business, in one year, has been produced in the United States, where the company is rapidly extending its business and growing daily in popular favor. The fire reserve fund of the Royal now mounts to £488,466 ($2,442,330). This places the company amongst the most secure and solvent fire companies of the world. The total assets of the company are now £2,220,-923 8s 8d ($11,454,615) to meet its life and fire liabilities. The chairman, in his speech moving the adoption of the report, referred to the progress of the company in America in complimentary terms, and expressed his belief that the people of the United States were patronizing that company, and others from Great Britain, because they had been found prompt in meeting all claims arising from loss by fire—even in such extensive losses as those of Chicago. The entire position of that company places it in the front rank of insurance organizations; and while the business of the year 1871 must be highly gratifying to the United States agents of the company, we have no doubt they will still further increase their business during the current year, and appear in 1872 in a still more favorable position in the next annual report.—*Insurance Times.*

The "Royal" is represented in Pittsburgh by Messrs. Coffin, Kellogg & Co., corner of Third avenue and Wood streets.

Pipes.

Scotch clay pipes, wooden pipes, stone pipes and stems at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

In New Quarters.

Mr. C. Hanson Love, Real Estate Agent, having recently removed, can now be found at No. 121 Fourth avenue, in the rooms formerly occupied by the City Treasurer. Mr. Love's offices, which are large, airy and pleasant, and have been fitted up at considerable expense, afford increased facilities for the transaction of his immense business, and are at the same time quite conveniently located. Mr. Love would be pleased to see his friends in his new quarters.

Sale of the Dilworth Property.

This large and very attractive public sale takes place on the premises, New Brighton road, this afternoon, at two o'clock. As the property is abundantly able to picture its own merits, all that is desired is a personal attendance at the sale by all who are in quest of a choice acre or two for a lovely home. Read the advertisement on the fourth page by A. Legate, auctioneer.

George A. Clark's

Machine thread, Mason's blacking, matches, olive polish, and a general assortment of notions of all kinds, cheap, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

He has an Axe to Grind.

And it will apply to us, for we have a variety stock to sell, and we believe this is one of the ways to help do so. Now if you are in business or intend to start, and you intend to keep notions, call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street, and see their large stock, which they sell cheap, and respectfully warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

Moslem

Is the name of a new style hat that will be very popular and fashionable this fall. Call and examine it at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s No. 139 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

A Royal Bargain.

Silk hats at Baird's, 180 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly Wm. Semples.) Price $4 50; usually sold at $7 00. All the latest styles on hand.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Shell Oysters.

The first of the season have arrived at C. Wolther's restaurant, No. 4, Sixth avenue.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house 149 and 151 Wood street.

New Goods Received.

Large additions have been recently made to the immense stock of trunks, valises and traveling bags at Mr. A. Tindle, Jr.'s, No. 89 Smithfield street, Howard block, including all the latest styles, and the most superbly finished articles in that line. There is no more extensive or varied assortment of the goods enumerated on exhibition here, none that has been selected with greater care, nor that combines like qualities as to meet the wants of buyers in a higher degree than the one at 89 Smithfield street. Call and see for yourself that the goods are superior and the prices low.

New Novelties

In hats and caps have all arrived at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

As The Autum Season Approaches,

Those who are building houses, are necessarily making arrangements for the painting of their structures. To all those we would recommend the propriety of calling upon Cunningham & Bradley, and secure their new sash adjuster and tackle before purchasing elsewhere. Call at 75 Grant street.

The Fall Trade

In hat and caps is about to open at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. The firm are fully prepared to meet the wants of the people with the latest fall styles. Their stock is immense and their goods superior in all respects.

Sale of the McClintock Proderty.

The executors of the late Washington McClintock have fixed Friday, September 13th, as the day of sale of the property on Fifth avenue. This will be a great sale. The plans are in Mr. Leggate's hands, who can supply all applicants.

MARRIED:

FRAZIER—WIGHTMAN—At the residence of the bride in East Liberty, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Mr. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, of Wilkinsburg, West Virginia, formerly of Pittsburgh, to Miss MAGGIE WIGHTMAN, of this city.

SHALLENBERGER—McCALL—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Chambersburg, Pa., on Thursday evening, the 5th of September, 1872, by Rev. T. M. Gardner